WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO POLITICS, THE MARKETS, AGRICULTURE, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS, LITERATURE, AND GENERAL INFORMATION.

DAVID FULTON, Editor. | GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND LIBERTY. | TERMS: $2 50 in advance.

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WILMINGTON JOURNAL

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TERMS

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No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publishers. No subscription received for less than twelve months.

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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Neatly executed and with despatch, on liberal terms for cash, at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

DAVID FULTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

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Continue the AGENCY business, and will make liberal advances on consignments of
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Wilmington, August 1st, 1845.
The Observer and the North Carolinian, Fayetteville, will copy six months and forward accounts to this office.

John S. Richards,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND
GENERAL AGENT,
Wilmington, N. C.
Respectfully refers to
Messrs. J. & E. Anderson, R. W. Brown, Esq. } Wilmington, N. C.
Messrs. Woolsey & Woolsey, " Richards, Bassett & Aborn, A. Richards, Esq. } New York.
June 27, 1845. 41-tf

EDW'D HRALY,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
GROCERIES and PROVISIONS.
Hall & Armstrong's Wharf,
Wilmington, N. C.
Jun 13, 1845. 39-1y

CORNELIUS MYERS,
Manufacturer & Dealer in
HATS AND CAPS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
MARKET STREET—Wilmington, N. C.

GEORGE W. DAVIS,
Commission and Forwarding
MERCHANT,
LANDON'S WHARF, Wilmington, N. C.

WILLIAM COOKE,
General Commission Merchant,
AND
Receiving and Forwarding Agent,
Next door North of the New Custom-house,
Wilmington, N. C.

ROBT. G. RANKIN,
Auctioneer & Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Liberal advances made on shipments to his friends in New York.
september 21, 1844. 1-tf.

WM. SHAW,
Wholesale & Retail Druggist,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

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Commission Merchant,
One door So. of Brown & DeRossett's, Water-st.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

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County and Sup. Court Writs	
do do	Subpœnas
do do	Fi. Fas.
County Court Scire Facias	
Apprentice's Indentures	
Letters of Administrators	Appeal Bonds
Juror's Tickets	Marriage License
Peace warrants	Guardian Bonds
Constable's bonds	Administrator's do
Notes of hand	Military Ca Sas
Checks, Cape Fear Bank	Land Deeds
do Branch Bank of the State	Negro Bonds
	Warrants, Ca Sas
Notes, negotiable at bank	Ca Sa bonds
Inspector's Certificates	Bills Sale. Negro
Certificates of Justices attending Court	
Shipping Papers	Bills Lading (letter)

☞ Any blank wanted and not on hand will be printed with the utmost despatch.

☞ Officers of the Courts and other officers, and all other persons, requiring blanks, or any other work in the printing line would do well to give us a call, or send in their orders. We are determined to execute our work well, and at the cheapest rates for cash. Call at the JOURNAL OFFICE

Leaf Tobacco.
25 hhds., a prime article, for sale by
G. W. DAVIS.
Feb y 21---[28

ALL kind of BLANKS for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Wilmington, N. C., on the 30th *September*, 1845.

Those whose names appear on this List, will please to ask for advertised Letters.

A.

Allen, ——
Adams, Alexis
Adams, Mary A
Adams, John
Anderson, Wm
Antone, Miss Maria
Anderson, Miss Mercury
Artis, Elvin

B.

Brockett, John
Bridger, Reding
Beatey, Thomas
Belle, Sutton
Burr, Henry
Berry, B W 2
Bromage, Thomas
Blanchard, Nancy
Bowser, Martha
Belle, Wm
Boon, Wiley
Burnett, Elizabeth
Burriss, John H
Boy, J J
Berry, Samuel
Burton, Mary Ann 2
Bryant, Miss Anna
Bracy, John H
Brunce, Henry
Burnett, Lucinda
Boudinot, Wm E
Bradley, Anthony
Barton, George T
Burton, Alfred
Banister, Sarah
Brintriall, Thomas
Becout, William
David, M or Bunning, J

C.

Craig, Catharine
Collins, Morriss
Collins, Miss J
Corbett, James L
Cambell & Coyle, 2
Clarke, Joseph 4
Cambell, W S 2
Cameron, James
Carlton, N
Craig, J B
Craig, George
Conner, Miss Mary C
Costin, Samuel
Chavers, Henry
Chavers, Lane
Cambel, Jane
Calhoun, Dr P A R C
Cauldwell, Miss Adelle
Corville, Miss A McReak

D.

Deming, capt D 2
Daviss, Joel
Dudley, Alfred
Dew, Noha
Dores, J P

E.

Evans, Green (negro)
Eagles, Richard 2
Eagles, Moses

F.

Foster, David
Foster, T
Foster, Miss Lucy A
Frieze, Rev Jacob
Freeman, F 2
Floyd, T B
Floyd, Miss Lucinda 2
French, capt James
Firth, S H
Fountain, Tobias
Farriss, A G
Fredericks, Z

G.

Gay, Redmond
Gallaggaer, W
Grant, George
Garrard, Rev T
Gerrard, George A
Gilbert, John
Gary, J, captain of the Luggage cars,

H.

Hynes, A 2
Howan, M H
Howe, Anthony
Hafer, John
Hall, R P
Hoover, W P
Hosskins, W L
Hartsfield, J N
Hanim, Thomas
Hankins, Wm
Hill, Miss Eliza H
Holmes, Nathaniel
Hill, Wm G
Hoster, Mary Jane
Hardie, R W
Howe, Albert
Healy, Edward
Hicks, James

J.

Johnson, Fanny
Johnson, J
Johnson Mary
Judd, James
Jarvis, Wm
Jamestown, M Va
Jones, S W
Jordon, Emily
Jackson, J H

K.

Kerr, George
Keller, John
King & Hall.

L.

Littleton, Miss O
Lotzen, H L
Lucas, A B
Larkins, Aron
Lewis, Simon
Leonard, H
Lewis, Mullington

M.

Miller, Miss Marion
Mott, D J
Marines, A D
Mayo, D L 4
Moore, Miss Mary
McIntyre, D 2
Meeks, S
McKay, K
Mayo, Alfred
McDuffie, Douglas 2
Moore, Miss Elizabeth
Murphy, Rev Thomas
Merrick, Nursay
McInes, Joseph
Moore, Rev W M D
McLendon, John
Mosely, Allab
Moore, J B
Martin, Wm
Michael, Wm
Morriss, Wm
Moore, Miss Mary J
Mitchell, Alex'r

N.

Neubole, Miss C
Nash, Solomon
Narburton & Son,
Numere, Anna L

O.

Osborn, J W
Old North State Tent, i o of R
Price, R A
Pickett, Francis A E
Price, George
Peirce, Peter
Prigge, Gevert
Proctor, D
Prince, James
Provinance, Mrs W H
Price, Miss Caroline A
Price, John

Q.

Quim, Edward 2

R.

Robbins, R 3
Ratgen, Bernard
Rossier, Edward
Russell, John B
Rogers, Bernard
Rollins, Enoch
Russell, Francis
Russ, Caswell
Reid, D
Rue, F
Raleigh, George

S.

Simpson, C
Smith, Mrs Anna
Strode, Porter
Smith, John
Smith, J M
Sellars, Samuel
Stoney, Joseph
Sterritt, J W
Stanley, Mrs C A
Sandford, Alex'r
Steward, Miss Nancy
Springs, Joseph
Shelton & Mallory, 2
Smith, Isabella
Sellars, Cane
Skinner, J B
Searma, J B

T.

Thrift J
Thurston, Wm
Teneych, Hates
Tappen, H H
Tervis, Miss Ann
Tumor, Maria
Thomas, R
Tenkun, Edward
Tumor, Isabella
Tumor, Mary Jane

U.

Underdew, Noah

V.

Vail, Miss Mary
Van Nortex & co, M F

W.

Willis, J T 3
Ward, Alonzo 3
Woodwarth, John
Williams, Wm H
Waddell, James Iredell, U S Navy,
Waddell, Henry
Williams, T
Williamson, James
Wood, D R
Williams, Miss Jane E
Ward, Sarah
Wilkinson, Mrs Julia
Wilmington, J D

W. C. BETTENCOURT, *P. M.*
October 3, 1845 3-3t

Spring & Summer Arrangements
FOR 1846.

THE Subscribers have entered into an agreement to furnish *ICE* to the Inhabitants of Wilmington and the surrounding country the ensuing season. We pledge ourselves to do so without disappointment to any who may favor us with their contracts or custom. Mr. Shaw is now absent and will make arrangements while in Boston for a supply of Ice to furnish all who may wish it from April to the middle of October. WM. SHAW.
A. PAUL REPITON.
Sept 26th, 1845 2-tf

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having formed a co-partnership under the firm of
BERNARD, & CO.,
offer for sale, (at their stand two doors North of R. H. Stanton & Co.,) a select assortment of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c., &c., &c.
They will also attend to the sale of Country produce.
EDWARD J. BERNARD,
GEORGE P. GRANT,
RICHARD H. GRANT.
sept 15, (19,) 1845. 53-3m

MR. CALHOUN'S LETTER.

From the Charleston Mercury.

Mr. Editor—I have seen with some apprehension, the remarks of your Washington correspondent in regard to the probable course of the Administration in fulfilling their pledge to reduce the tariff to a revenue standard.

To relieve myself from the fears excited by these remarks, I addressed a letter to General McDuffie, who I know had great personal confidence in President Polk, to ascertain his opinion on the subject, and received in answer the enclosed communication, which is very satisfactory to me, and I think will be to the public.

If you concur in this opinion, I hope you will give it a place in your paper.

CHERRY HILL, Sept. 27, 1845.

My Dear Sir—You ask me whether, in my opinion, "it be possible, that the conjectures of the Washington correspondent of the Charleston Mercury can be true, in relation to the probable course of the Administration of Mr. Polk in the adjustment of the tariff," and whether "such a course would not be a palpable violation of the pledge to reduce the duties upon foreign imports to *the revenue standard.*"

In answer to these enquiries, I state in the first place, my confident belief that these conjectures cannot be true, and in the second place, that the course they ascribe to the Administration *would* be "a palpable violation of the pledge to reduce the duties upon foreign imports to the revenue standard," and of all the pledges of the party by which Mr. Polk was elected.

A brief exposition of the true principles of a revenue tariff and a reference to Mr. Polk's Inaugural Address, will be sufficient, I think, to banish your apprehensions. It is obvious to remark that a revenue tariff is the *lowest* rate of duty upon *every* foreign import that will raise the required amount of revenue.—The smallest addition to that rate upon any one article with a view to increase the price of its domestic rival, is "plainly and intentionally" a protective, as contradistinguished from a revenue duty. But, if the additional duty not only enhances the price of both the foreign and domestic article, but diminishes the revenue, it would be the most barefaced mockery—the most impudent and hypocritical disguise by which a mercenary and merciless oppression ever attempted to conceal its deformity, to call this a revenue duty. Now it is only necessary to apply these plain, if not self-evident propositions, to the articles which it is the supposed intention of the Administration to favor and protect, by exempting them from the general rule of reduction. Take for example the two leading articles of sugar and iron. Next to salt, these are articles of the most general consumption by all classes of people.

In a great financial and economical reform, reducing the duties upon foreign imports to a general average of 20 per cent., upon what principle of justice, equity or sound policy, upon what shadow of constitutional power, can a rate of duty be imposed upon these articles, higher than the general rate necessary for revenue, at the same time adding to the public burdens and diminishing the public revenue? Is it because sugar and iron are produced by a few wealthy sugar planters and iron masters, not equal in number to one in a hundred thousand of those who consume the articles and pay from the pockets of mediocrity and poverty, the contributions extorted by a free government—and let me not say—a Democratic Administration—to add to the fortunes of a monied oligarchy? Can it be believed, that Mr. Polk, bound by the united ties of interest and duty to sustain the great principles of free trade and unshackled industry, which he has so ably supported through a long course of public service; will now, when elected to the highest station to which ambition or patriotism can aspire, betray his political principles and sacrifice those popular masses, by whose voluntary and unsolicited suffrages he was raised to power? "I trust not the tale." In his Inaugural Address he very distinctly lays down the doctrine that revenue is the object of all duties upon imports, and protection the *incident.*

Nothing can be more plain. If protection to particular classes *at the expense of all others* results from a revenue duty—as it does from all revenue duties—it is an unavoidable incident not to be desired but regretted. It is impossible to separate the protection given to the sugar planter, for example, by even a revenue duty of 20 per cent., from the twofold burthen imposed upon every body else, not only by raising to the consumers the price of imported sugar which yields a revenue equal to the burden, but the price of domestic sugar, which imposes an equal burden and yields no revenue. It is this last result, which unjustly transfers the money of the many to the pockets of the few, which constitues the incidental protection of a revenue duty—a result which so far from being desirable to the people at large, can only be regarded as a public evil unavoidably resulting from an unequal system of taxation.

Now let us suppose the duties upon all foreign imports, including sugar and iron, reduced to a revenue standard of 20 per cent., and take up the case of the sugar planters and iron masters at this point. What ground would they have to complain of such an adjustment of the duties upon imports? Could they pretend that any one of these duties imposed a burden upon them not equally imposed upon the body of the people? The whole of these duties would operate precisely upon them as upon others, with the exception of the duties upon sugar and iron, and these while they would operate as taxes upon all the rest of the people, would operate as bounties to them, equal to 20 per cent., upon the whole amount of sugar and iron they produced for sale. Suppose, for example, a sugar planter of Louisiana produces sugar annually to the amount of fifty thousand dollars—probably a fair average, and an iron master of Pennsylvania, iron to the same amount. The amount of other imported and protected articles consumed by each, certainly would not exceed ten thousand dollars. Thus under a revenue tariff, these injured citizens would have to pay 20 per cent. on $10,000, equal to $2,000 to the government and to their confederate monopolists, and would only receive 20 per cent. on $50,000, equal to $10,000 from the great body of the people! Their ground of complaint, then, against the levelling equality of a revenue tariff, would be that they received under it, only five times as much in bounties as they paid in taxes and bounties united! And what under these circumstances, do they modestly demand of the federal government, and of a free trade democratic administration? Simply that the bounty of twenty per cent., resulting from a revenue duty, be raised to fifty by a protecting duty, swelling their clear and real income derived from the system of federal taxation, from eight to twenty-three thousand dollars! This plain statement literally exhibits the character, not only of the protective duties upon sugar and iron, but of the whole system of protective monopoly, and I am sure no honest patriot can think of the unjust, iniquitous and audacious demand made by those bloated and heartless plunderers, that the administration should sacrifice their principles and the vital interests of the people, to secure their allegiance, for the support of the followers and victims, whom they at the same time deceive and plunder, without feeling his blood boil in his veins, with the warmest indignation.

Taking a more comprehensive view of the subject, it may be stated as a fact that the greater part of the revenue from imports, is derived from duties on the class of protected articles, principally sugar, iron, and iron manufactures, cotton manufactures and woollen manufactures. Now all these interests are united together in a plundering confederacy, upon the principle, that each may rob the other, that all may rob the community at large. As I have before stated, each of them would receive at least five times, some of them twenty times as much as they pay, even under a strict revenue system. Is it not apparent, therefore, that to permit those interests to control Congress, in the matter of taxation, would be to put the power of taxation, the most important of all political powers, in the hands of those who have a deep pecuniary interest in increasing the taxes? If the manufacturing nations of Europe would agree to supply the federal revenue by a perpetual tribute, would these monopolists consent to a total repeal of the duties on imports and free the country from taxation? They certainly would not.—They solemnly declare that these duties, which are surely taxes to the country, are essential to their prosperity; that to reduce them from fifty to twenty per cent. would be injurious to them, but to repeal them altogether would be absolutely ruinous. Here, then, is a confession of what is apparent without it, that those who *receive* the taxes, impudently claim the prerogative of prescribing to the government what burdens shall be imposed on those who *pay* them! If we submit to these things can we claim to live under a responsible, representative republic? It ought never to be forgotten that a system of taxation, by which three-fourths at least of the public revenue is derived from duties upon foreign manufactures, the like of which are extensively produced in the United States, is the most burdensome and unequal of all the known systems that now exist in civilized nations, reduce and modify it as we may. The whole of the duty imposed on this class of articles, is a discrimination against the imported, and in favor of home made manufacture to the full extent of that duty.

Now when we recollect that all foreign imports, are as truly the productions of domestic industry, as their home made rivals—and that the industry which *acquires* the foreign article is as much entitled to be exempted from taxation as that which *makes* the domestic article; it will be seen that the very lowest rate of revenue duties upon sugar and iron, and upon all manufactures of iron, cotton and wool, is an unjust discrimination in favor of one branch of domestic industry, and against another.—The true point of equality and justice, as I have always maintained, would be to impose the same rate of duty on the home made, that we impose on the imported manufacture. The exemption, therefore, of our home made manufactures, from the duties imposed on those we import, is a most liberal concession, gratuitously made by the people to the manufacturers; and that they are not satisfied with this discrimination, is a proof how feeble is the sense of gratitude and justice among masses of men, when their interests are in question. But our system is as burdensome as it is unequal. It may be safely stated that it imposes a pecuniary burden on the people three times as great as the amount of revenue it yields to the Treasury. The duty on imported Cotton manufactures, for example, may be assumed to average 40 per cent., and the amount imported set down at ten millions. This will yield a revenue of four millions. But the cotton manufacturers annually produced in the United States, and equally enhanced in price with the foreign, by the duty imposed on the latter, amount to thirty millions of dollars.—Forty per cent. on this, gives us twelve millions as the additional burden imposed on the people, by the duty on cotton manufactures; so that the people are subjected to a burden of sixteen millions to obtain a revenue of four, paying to the cotton manufacturers, who are now realizing from 20 to 40 per cent. on their capital, three dollars for every one they pay to the government! Now let us compare this duty on cotton manufactures, with a like duty on tea and coffee, which the manufacturers artfully prevailed upon Congress to exempt from duty altogether, by the act of 1832. Let us assume that we annually import tea and coffee to the amount of ten millions of dollars, under a duty of 40 per cent. This will yield a revenue precisely equal to that derived from the duty on cotton manufactures, and will impose only one-fourth of the burden on the people. The money collected at the custom house would be the full measure of the popular burden. And yet it is one of the schemes of the manufacturers to let tea and coffee remain free of duty, in order to create a necessity for increasing the duties on sugar, iron, and the various manufactures embraced in the protective system. Of all foreign imports, tea and coffee are among the most proper subjects of a revenue duty, inasmuch as they yield the largest amount of revenue with the least burden to the people, and that burden is equally distributed among the consumers. But the manufacturers, who carry their manufactures to China to exchange them for tea, and to Brazil and Cuba to exchange them for coffee, understand perfectly well the benefit of free trade, if it be only confined to themselves. They are like Sir Robert Peel's colleagues, who said to that minister, "I am a free trade man, sir, but you must not touch the duty on fish." We have no doubt, therefore, that a powerful effort will be made by the manufacturers to induce Congress to violate the true principles of a revenue system, and the solemn pledge contained in the compromise act of 1833, by leaving tea and coffee with the long list of foreign imports used by them in manufacturing, free of duty. But this scheme, I am sure, can receive no countenance from the administration. They will recommend no discriminations, as we have been semi-officially informed, but with a view to revenue; and upon every sound revenue principle the highest rate of duty should be laid upon such articles as are not made in the United States. If this class were sufficiently extensive, the whole of the federal revenue should be drawn from it. We should thus have no wealthy and influential class, drawing princely incomes from the extorted contributions of the people, and stimulating the government to all sorts of extravagant expenditures with a view to keep up a system of high and oppressive duties.

In any scheme which the administration may present for adjusting the tariff, I feel confident that the leading feature will be the total abolition of minimum and specific duties.—These are fraudulent contrivances that serve no other purposes but to deceive the people and disguise oppression. Let us have *ad valorem* duties that every body can understand. Let the people see the full extent of their burthens, and if they must be oppressed let it be "so nominated in the bond." As these duties now stand, low priced articles consumed by the poor pay the highest rate of duty, while those of the highest price, consumed by the wealthy, pay the lowest rate. This is a fatal objection to all specific duties. A yard of calico, for example, which costs 6 cents in Manchester, pays 9 cents duty, which is 150 per cent on its cost; while a yard of the finest colored muslin which costs 30 cents, pays only 9 cents, equal to 30 per cent on its cost.—These revolting deformities must be removed, and I feel assured that Mr. Polk will cordially co-operate in the patriotic labor.

It is apparent that the days of monopoly and commercial restriction are numbered in all the civilized nations of the earth. Even in Great Britain—so long held up to us by our monopolists as an example for imitation—all parties now concur in the principles of free trade, and differ only as to the time and manner of reforming ancient restrictions and abuses. And permit me to say, that the day that shall witness the downfall of commercial restrictions and the establishment of free trade among the nations of the earth, will be the greatest and most glorious era that ever marked the the progress of improvement in the temporal affairs of man. It should be the ambition of our statesmen to take the lead in this great reform which is destined, as I firmly believe, to contribute more to the liberty, prosperity and peace of the nations than any event since the advent of our Saviour. In this view of the subject few men ever occupied a more responsible position than Mr. Polk, and I have every reason to believe he fully realises that responsibility, and will so far elevate his views above the miserable schemes of mercenary monopolists and factionists contending for office as to be equal to the occasion and fulfil the expectations of his country.

Yours, &c.
GEO. McDUFFIE.

Ninety Years Ago.—The following advertisement is copied from the Pennsylvania Gazette, published in Philadelphia, July 11, 1755:

General Post Office.
Philadelphia, Feb. 14, 1755.

It having been found very inconvenient to persons concerned in trade that the mail from "Philadelphia to new England" sets out but once a fortnight during the winter season, this is to give notice, that the New England Mail will henceforth go once a week, the year round, whereby correspondence may be carried on, and answers obtained to letters, between Philadelphia and Boston, in three weeks, which used in the winter to require SIX weeks.

By command of the Postmaster General.
Wm. Franklin, Comptroller.

Important to Tailors.—Sewing Machine.—A most ingenious piece of mechanism has lately been made known to the public in France, the inventor of which has been engaged during the last 15 years in bringing it to its present state of perfection. It is a sewing machine, plain in its details and calculated to revolutionize completely the art of sewing. It will perform 200 stitches to the minute—enlarge or contract the stitches by the simple turn of a screw—lead the needle along all the sinuosities and irregularities of the stuff to be sewed, without the least danger of tear, whatever may be the texture of the stuff, and do every part of sewing of a coat, *button holes excepted.*

Mike's last Argument.—A home Thrust.—While workmen were digging for the bodies of some unfortunate victims, under the ruins of a building in New York, recently, a dandy, who was passing by, asked what they were doing—on learning that they sought the bodies of poor laborers 'what! that's all!' and on picking his steps away, the man of the Subterranean sung out, 'you nincompoop! what are you! a *workey* will lay you *low*'—when suiting the action to the word, he sent the fop, cane, ruffles, &c., sprawling in the gutter with a dock-dologer in the but of the eat, coolly remarking, 'that's all, Mr. Ruffles!'

Ethiopian Wit.—The Boston Post is responsible for the following:—

'Well Mr. Snow, I wants to ax you one question.'

'Propel it den.'

'Why am a grog shop like a counterfeit dollar?'

'Well Ginger I gibs that *right up.*'

'Does you gib it up?—*how you cant pass it,*'

THE SET OF DIAMONDS.

Mr. E——, a physician well known for his skill in mental disorders, saw arrive at his gate one morning, a lady who seemed forty years old, but still young and fresh. Madame la Countess de ——— was admitted within the gate of the celebrated physician. The countess introduced herself on the spot, and spoke as a mother in desolation and despair, in the following terms:

'Sir, you see a woman a prey to the most violent chagrin. I have a son; he is very dear to me as well as to my husband; he is our only son.'

Tears like rain fell, such as Artemisia shed over the grave of Mausolaus.

'Ah, yes!—Y—es, sir! and for some time we have suffered the most horrible fears. He is now at the age when the passions develope. Although we gratify all his wishes, money, liberty, &c.; he evinces many signs of dementation. The most remarkable is, that he is always talking about jewelry or diamonds, which he has sold or given to some woman, all unintelligible. We suppose that he has become amorous of a woman, no better, perhaps, than she should be, and that he has involved himself in burthensome engagements to satisfy his desires. This, sir, is but a conjecture. The father and I are lost in sounding the cause of this folly.'

'Well, madam, bring your son here.'

Ah, to-morrow, sir—by all means, at noon.'

'That will do.'

The doctor respectfully conducted the lady to her carriage, not forgetting to scan the coat of arms and the lackeys.

The next morning the Countess drove to a famous Jeweller, and after having a long time cheapened a set of 30,009 crowns she finally purchased it. She negligently drew a purse from her reticule, found there ten thousand francs in bank notes, and spread them out; but immediately gathering them up, she said to the jeweller, 'you had better send a person with me. My husband will pay him. I find I have not the entire sum.'

The Jeweller made a sign to a young man, who proudly delighted to go in such en equipage, started off with the Countess M. She drove to the Doctor's door, and whispered to him, 'This is my son, I leave him with you.' To the young man she said—'My husband is in his study—walk in; he will pay you.'

The young man went in. The countess and the carriage went off, at first, slow and noiseless; soon after the horses galloped.

'Ah, well, young man,' said the physician, 'you understand the business. I suppose. Let us see; how do you feel? what is going on in this young head?'

'What passes in my head, sir? Nothing except settling for the set of diamonds.'

'We understand all that,' said the doctor, gently pushing aside the bill. 'I know, I know.'

'If the gentleman knows the amount, no more remains but to pay the cash.'

'Indeed! Indeed! Be calm—where did you get your diamonds? what has become of them? Say as much as you will, I will listen patiently.'

'The business is to pay me, sir, forty thousand crowns.'

'Wherefore?'

'How, wherefore!' said the young man, whose eyes began to glisten.

'Yes, why should I pay you?'

'Because, Madame, the countess, has just purchased the diamonds at our house.'

'Good! here we have you. Who is the Countess?'

'Your wife;' and he presented the bill.

'But do you know, young man, that I have the honor to be a physician and widower!'

Here the young man became transported, and the doctor called his domestics, and bade them seize him by the hands and feet, which raised his transports to fury. He cried 'thief! murder!' but at the end of a quarter of an hour, he calmed down, explained every thing soberly, and terrible light began to dawn upon the doctor.

Notwithstanding all the search that could be made, this singular theft, so witty, so original from the scene of the physician and the young man, was never discovered. The ingrate had taken care to conceal every trace of herself. The driver and lackeys were all accomplices. The carriage was hired, and this history remains a monument in the memoir of jewellers.

Calculation in Printing.—Every column of a newspaper contains several thousand distinct pieces of metal, the misplacing of any one of which would cause a blunder or typographical error. With this curious fact before the reader, he must wonder at the general accuracy of newspapers, and be more disposed to excuse, than magnify errors of the press.

'My lad,' said a young lady to a boy, carrying an empty mail bag,—'Are you the mail boy?'

'Ye dasent think I is a female boy, does ye?' replied the urchin.

There was a slight frost in [illegible] on the 20th ult.

THE JOURNAL

Friday, October 17, 1845.

Cold Weather.—The last few days have been very cold for the season. We are informed by a gentleman from the country that there has already been light frosts. This (Thursday morning.) it is really so cold that cloaks and overcoats are almost necessary to comfort. Such is our climate; ten days ago the Mercury stood at 90 in the shade. To-day it is at the freezing point.

GEN'L McDUFFIE'S LETTER.

We publish in full this week, Gen. McDuffie's letter. It is one of the clearest and most convincing arguments which we have read for a long time, in favor of a revenue tariff. We hope Mr. McDuffie's health may be entirely restored by the meeting of Congress. His talents and his position will give him a vast influence on the floor of the Senate, and we feel every confidence in the propriety of the course which he will pursue. We ask our readers to give Mr. McDuffie's letter a careful perusal. It will repay the trouble. It will pe found on our outside.

The Fayetteville Observer says that there is "*not the slightest foundation*" for the Journal's assertion, that the editor of the Observer feels or shews that he committed a false step in writing the article of the 17th ult. So the editor of the Observer sticks to the charge which he has preferred against his country, of oppressing "a weak nation because she is weak;" and that a blight of dishonor will attach to our name for so doing. And this is a North Carolina press!

We perceive that there is a rumor afloat in some of our exchanges, to the effect that Judge Saunders has been appointed Minister to Spain, vice Washington Irving. We do not know upon what it is based. We have seen nothing of it in the Washington papers.

In the few remarks which we made week before last, about the "to be" Fayetteville and Raleigh Rail Road, we did'nt mean to be merry at the expense of our brother of the Carolinian. Far from it. We were only noting the spirit of the age. We said then that we hoped the good folks of Fayetteville might be able to carry the project through. We hope so still. It would gratify us much. *We* do'nt want to put our hands into "the old lady's pocket." We want to see "the old lady" (i. e. the State) once more clear of the scrapes which Rail Roads have got her into. We must confess we do'nt feel very sanguine about the construction of a Road from this place to "the South Carolina line," but still, we think it about as probable as the Raleigh and Fayetteville project. When the latter is completed, as we hinted before, if it is laid with T iron, we mean to take a ride over it.

WHAT'S COMING NEXT?

"The popular elections within the last twelve months have resulted so strangely, that we think it worthy of the serious consideration of the Whigs, and especially of Whig Congressmen, whether it is not their duty to aid in a change of the Tariff, in many important particulars."

The foregoing singularly significant sentence we find in the opening paragraph of an article in the last Fayetteville Observer.—What's coming next? Who would have believed that this sentence would ever have been found in the columns of such a thorough-paced protective tariff paper as the Observer? Indeed, we have read it over and over again, and rubbed our eyes to see if we were not dreaming, before we could believe the evidence of our own senses. And is it possible that we have an ultra whig tariff paper urging upon the consideration of "Whig Congressmen, whether it is not their duty to aid in a change of the Tariff, in many important particulars." A Tariff that has been extolled by the Federal party, from Maine to Louisiana, as the very saviour of our country; and now we have one of the leading organs of that party in North Carolina, calling the attention of the "Whig Congressmen" to see if it be not their duty to change it in many *important* (!) particulars. Is it possible that this can be the same Observer which advocated the protective policy with such devotional fervor during the Presidential contest? What can be in the wind? That the Tariff will be changed, and that radically, at the next session of Congress, we have not a shadow of doubt; but that "Whig Congressmen" should be called upon to assist in the operation, we must confess we could not possibly dream of. Well, it's a wonderful world, and we wouldn't be *now* much surprised, if the Observer came out full blast against the "Act of '42," whig darling as it is.

Our River.

We are glad to be able to announce that the north-west branch of the Cape Fear river is once more navigable. Our up country friends will now get their goods from this place. We find the following in the Fayetteville Observer of the 15th instant:

The River—is as last in a navigable state, from which appearances lead to a confident hope that it will not again recede during this Fall and Winter. It rose on Saturday and Sunday upwards of 20 feet—more rain having fallen from Saturday morning to Sunday morning than, we think, fell during any month for the last 18 or 20. A very large quantity of goods for this and the interior may be expected up in a day or two.

We ought heretotore to have stated, that the Steamer W. B. Meares, and three Lighters, belonging to the estate of the late Mr. O'Hanlon, were sold at auction some days ago for $11,100, and were benght by a company of our wealthy and enterprising merchants, whose arrangements are already made to run them on this river.

A new Steamer, of very light draught of water, built by the Henriett's Company, was launched by the rise of water on Sunday night. She is intended to ply on this river, and will be a material accession to the line, especially in periods of low water.

Restrictions upon Trade.

That men, in the nineteenth century, should be still found advocating restrictions on trade and commerce, would appear to us so preposterous as to challenge our incredulity, were it not that the actual fact comes under our daily and hourly observation. This appears the more singular, when we reflect that every enlightened writer on the subject of political economy, from Adam Smith down to the present writing, has given his unqualified condemnation to the system, as well as his approval of the doctsine of free trade. However harsh it may be thought, we cannot but view the advocacy of the restrictive policy, whether in the United States or in Europe, as the result in most cases of deeply interested motives. A disposition on the part of one class or portion of the commonwealth, to legislate themselves into wealth and power, at the expense of the well being, and, in many instances, of the total ruin of other classes of the community.—Look, for instance, at the what is generally termed the corn law system of England. In that country, the Legislature is sovereign.—That is, it can make or unmake the Constitution. Well, the legislating portion of this Legislature, if we may be pardoned the solecism, consisting of the House of Commons and the Chamber of Peers, is composed, at least three-fourths of it, of men who are identified with, and who, from interest and principle, represent the will and opinions of one, and one class only, of the people of England, and that is the land holders, the land lords of England. They, themselves, are land lords, consequently their legislation all tends to the benefit of their own class, no matter at what expense and ruin to every other interest in the community. Thus, although millions are starving for bread, they will not permit the necessaries of life to be imported, unless a duty, which amounts almost to prohibition, is first paid by the importer. This is done in order to enhance the rent rolls of the class to which they belong. For it cannot and does not benefit the farmer, the worker of the soil. If he gets an enormous price for his wheat, his barley, and his pork, he has to pay a proportionately enormous rent to my lord somebody, for the acres he cultivates. The case is reversed in the United States. Here, the great agricultural interest is taxed and ground down, for the benefit of the manufacturing class.

In England, the operative manufacturers are made to pay the land holders enormous bounties. In the United States, the farmers of the country, the mechanics, in fact all classes are compelled to pay tribute to the manufacturers. And when we take into consideration the very small number of this latter class, and the very unequal proportion which they bear to those who are taxed for their benefit, it must be a matter of surprise how it has so happened that they have been able to effect and so long maintain the restrictive policy. Free trade, so far as it can be carried out, consistently with an economical support of the Federal government, should emphatically be the policy of the United States. Particularly should the South, who is annually fleeced and ground down in the dust by the misnamed protective system, keep the free trade flag flying at her mast-head. In using the word free trade, let us not be misunderstood. We do not mean by that, that our policy should be direct taxation, and that we should abandon the plan of collecting the revenues of the treasury, from duties imposed on foreign articles imported into this country. We mean by free trade, that the amount of duties imposed upon articles imported into this country, should be no more than is absolutely necessary to support government, and that these duties should be laid solely with a view to collect revenue, and not in any, even the slightest degree, for the purpose of protecting, *alias* benefitting, any particular species of industry. Beyond this, we want to see trade as free as the winds of heaven. This is what we want, and this is what the Constitution under which we live, if its behests are obeyed by Congress, guaranties to us. At present, we are groaning beneath the incubus of monopolizing restrictions imposed upon us by the whig Congress of '42. On the floors of the National, or rather Federal Legislature, the great question is to be determined whether we are to groan on, or whether the commerce, agriculture, and the mechanical arts are to be disenthralled from the shackles which at present are eating into their very vitals. We would conjure every Democratic press from Maine to Louisiana, to lift its voice on this subject. Let those who are to sit in judgment on this great question, our Representatives and our Senators in Congress, know what the voice of the people demands at their hands. Let them press and urge the matter. It is of vital importance, and now, we had almost said or never, is the time for its equitable arrangement. Shall we continue the bonds men, the very vassals of the manufactures? No. We must and shall have justice. Then strike, brethren of the quill.—Your power is great, and it should be brought to bear.

THE PACKET LINE.

Having always been disposed to a belief in the propriety of the old adage, now, we must confess, somewhat antiquated, which says, that "*honesty is the best policy*," we cannot, notwithstanding we have read with attention, the remarks of the "individual" of the Chronicle, perceive that we said any thing in a "wrong spirit," in our article of last week, headed "*Wilmington and Baltimore.*" We happen to be the conductor of an independent press, and such being the case, we choose, as we think it is our duty, to speak upon all subjects as we think. When we wrote that article, to which the "individual" of the Chronicle takes exception, not being very intimately acquainted with the commercial relations which existed between our town and Baltimore, we made enquiry for the purpose of our better information. The result of our enquiries was, that the views we expressed were coincided in and endorsed by those whom we consulted.—The objections expressed plainly, modestly, and we will add, without reference to how they might take. The facts which we then stated, we believed to be true. We have seen or heard nothing since to convince us that we were incorrect. If the individual of the Chronicle had read our article a little more carefully, he would have seen that we offered no "*objection*" to the establishment of a line of packets between Baltimore and Wilmington. We expressly said that we did not wish to be understood as throwing cold water on the project. But we then thought that the merchants and capitalists of Baltimore, especially as they were seeking information, should be informed of the existing circumstances. This was then our opinion. We see no reason to change it. We do not know where the "individual" of the Chronicle got the idea of our rejecting a boon, &c., if he did not "dive deep into the depths" of his exuberant imagination. Certainly we did not even hint at rejecting the line of packets. On the other hand, we said that "we *hope* and believe that our merchants will do all that lies in their power (consistently with their own interests, of course,) to make the experiment successful."

We think the better course for the "individual" of the Chronicle, would have been to have pointed out the inaccuracies of our statement, than to charge us with a "wrong spirit." He does not attempt to controvert the facts stated by either ourself or our correspondent. It may, indeed, appear like "monstrous policy" to the "individual views" of the "individual" of the Chronicle, to state facts, but we must confess *we* cannot see the gist of the "monstrocity." Our columns are open to any one who thinks that we have taken an *incorrect* view of the subject.

GEORGIA ELECTION.

Georgia elected a Governor and State Representatives and Senators on the 7th instant. Crawford the present Governor, was run by the whigs, and McAlister, of Savannah, by the democrats. From the returns so far as received, we fear that the democrats have failed to elect their Governor. We have heard from 81 counties, in which Crawford has a majority of 1909. So far, in the 81 counties heard from, the Whigs have elected 20 Senators and 64 Representatives—the Democrats 21 Senators and 50 Representatives. With regard to the result, we find the following in the Charleston Mercury of the 14th instant:

"The Georgia election, as our readers are aware before this time, has gone for the whigs. We shall not undertake to determine the causes of the Democratic defeat, especially as our friend of the Savannah Georgian has partly promised to do it for us; but we feel bound to make one remark on that head. The conduct of Gov. Crawford in office had been unexceptionable, and it is believed that much was due to his ability and correctness in the restoration of the State credit. It was confessed on all hands that he had shown no sign of the partisan in his administration. He is a man of ability, and on the leading questions of the day differed little from the Democrats. Hence he was a hard point for them to run against. Gov. Crawford in fact constituted the political capital of the whigs at this election. Without him they would have been beat altogether. It was therefore a great political blunder in the Democrats to oppose him, and so to turn the contest upon the election of Governor rather than the Legislature. If they had let him alone and fought for the Legislature only, they would have triumphed."

Law Professorship in the University of North Carolina.

From the Raleigh Register of the 7th inst., we see that the Trustees of the University of North Carolina, have established a Law Professorship in connection with that Institution. This is as it should be. The very word University, suggests the idea of an institution where youth is instructed in every branch of human knowledge, which will enable him to pass through life with honor to himself, and advantage to his fellow-citizens. The absence of a department in our University, where a scientific knowledge of the laws of the land—of those rules of conduct upon which he will be called upon to act when he emerges from the Academic walls of his alma mater—has hitherto been a desideratum which we have long wished to see supplied. The Hon. Wm. H. Battle has been appointed to fill the chair of Law Professor. We like much the appointment. Mr. Battle is a man of talent and acquirements, but above all, he is conscientious and industrious. We hope our young aspirants for the long robe will now resort to our own University, instead of going North to prosecute their studies. We quote from Register, the plan of the department:

"This Department will contain two classes, of which the first, called the *Independent Class*, will consist of such Students of Law, as have no connexion with any of the College Class; and the second, called the *College Class*, will consist of such *irregular* Members of College as, with the permission of the Faculty, may be desirous of joining it.

"The plan of Studies comprise Blackstone's Commentaries, Stephen on Pleading, Chitty on Pleading, Greenleaf on Evidence, Chitty on Contracts, Cruise's Digest of Real Property, and Williams on Executors, together with Lectures on the Municipal Laws of the State, as modified by the Acts of the Legislature, and decisions of the State Court.

"A complete Course will occupy two years for the *Independent* Class, and two years and a half for the *College* Class, at the end of which the Degree of BACHELOR OF LAW will be conferred on such Students as, by their proficiency, may be deemed entitled to it.

"The Professor of Law receives no salary from the Trustees of the University, but is entitled to demand from each member of the *Independent* Class, $50 per Session, for the two first Sessions of the Course; and $25 afterwards; and from each member of the *College* Class, $25 per Session.

"The Professor of Law, and the members of the Independent Class, will not be subject to any of the ordinary College regulations."

The Wilmington Odd Fellows' School commenced its fall and winter session on yesterday.

TEXAS.

Santa Anna on his defeat and capture at San Jacinto, in 1836, by which he, as President of the Republic of Mexico, relinquished the claim pendingo of Texas, is a document every way interesting. It places beyond a shadow of doubt, the fact that the Rio Del Norte was the line of boundary which Texas then claimed, and which she has since maintained, and that such was the understanding on the part of the Mexican authorities. A perusal of these documents will shew the terms and conditions upon which Santa Anna purchased his own liberty, and saved his army. They will also exhibit how little of good faith or honesty there is in Mexican character. The world now knows how perfidiously the Mexican General has since violated the stipulations of these solemn compacts:—

Antonio Lopez de Santa Ana, general-in-chief of the army of operations, and President of the republic of Mexico, before the government established in Texas, solemnly pledges himself to fulfil the stipulations contained in the following articles, as far as concerns himself:

ART. 1. He will not take up arms, nor cause them to be taken up, against the people of Texas, during the present war of independence.

ART. 2. He will give his orders that, in the shortest time, the Mexican troops may leave the territory of Texas.

ART. 3. He will so prepare matters in the cabinet of Mexico, that the mission that may be sent thither by the government of Texas may be well received; and that, by means of negotiations, all differences may be settled, and the independence that has been declared by the convention may be acknowledged.

ART. 4. A treaty of commerce, amity, and limits, will be established between Mexico and Texas. *The territury of the latter not to extend beyond the Rio Bravo del Norte.*

ART. 5. The prompt return of Gen. Santa Ana to Vera Cruz being indispensable, for the purpose of effecting his solemn engagements, the government of Texas will provide for his immediate embarcation for said port.

ART. 6. This instrument being obligatory on one part as well as on the other, will be signed by duplicate, remaining folded and sealed until the negotiation shall have been concluded, when it will be restored to his excellency General Santa Ana—no use of it to be made before that time, unless there should be an infraction by either of the contracting parties.

PORT OF VELASCO, May 14, 1836.

(Signed)
DAVID G. BURNET,
ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANA,
JAMES COLLINSWORTH, Sec'y of State.
BAILY HARDIMAN, Sec'y of the Treasury,
P. H. GRAYSON, Attorney General.

Farewell of Gen. Santa Ana to the Texan Army.

My Friends!—I have been witness of your courage in the field of battle, and know you to be generous. Rely with confidence on my sincerity, and you shall have no cause to regret the kindness shown me. I beg you to receive the sincere thanks of your grateful friend—farewell.

ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANA.
VELASCO, 1st June, 1836.

PAPERS OF GEN. AUSTIN—*Copy of an agreement, &c.*—Articles of agreement entered into between his excellency David G. Burnet, President of the republic of Texas, of the one part, and his excellency Gen. Antonio Lopez de Santa Ana, President and general-in-chief of the Mexican army, of the other part:

ART. 1. Gen. Antonio Lopez de Santa Ana agrees that he will not take up arms, nor will exercise his influence to cause them to be taken up against the people of Texas, during the present war of independence.

ART. 2. All hostilities between the Mexican and Texan troops will cease immediately, both on land and water.

ART. 3. The Mexican troops will vacate the territory of Texas, passing to the other side of the Rio Grande del Norte.

ART. 4. The Mexican army, in its retreat, shall not take the property of any person without his consent and just indemnification, using only such articles as may be necessary for its subsistence, in cases when the owner may not be present, and remitting to the commander of the army of Texas, or to the commissioners to be appointed for the adjustment of such matters, an account of the value of the property consumed, the place where taken, and the name of the owner, if it can be ascertained.

ART. 5. That all private property, including cattle, horses, negro slaves, or indentured persons of whatever denomination, that may have been captured by any portion of the Mexican army, or may have taken refuge in the said army, since the commencement of the last invasion, shall be restored to the commander of the Texan army, or to such other persons as may be appointed by the government of Texas to receive them.

ART. 6. The troops of both armies will refrain from coming into contact with each other; and, to this end, the commander of the army of Texas will be careful not to approach within a less distance of the Mexican army than five leagues.

ART. 7. The Mexican army shall not make any other delay on its march than that which is necessary to take up their hospitals, baggage, &c., and to cross the rivers. Any delay not necessary to these purposes, to be considered an infraction of this agreement.

ART. 8. By express, to be immediately despatched, this agreement shall be sent to Gen. Vicente Filisola; and to Gen. T. J. Rusk, commander of the Texan army, in order that they may be apprised of its stipulations; and, to this end, they will exchange engagements to comply with the same.

ART. 9. That all Texan prisoners, now in possession of the Mexican army, or its authorities, be forthwith released, with free passports to return to their homes; in consideration of which, a corresponding number of Mexican prisoners, rank and file, now in possession of the government of Texas, shall be immediately released. The remainder of the Mexican prisoners that continue in the possession of the government of Texas, to be treated with due humanity; any extraordinary comforts that may be furnished them, to be at the charge of the government of Mexico.

ART. 10. Gen. Antonio Lopez de Santa Ana will be sent to Vera Cruz as soon as it shall be deemed proper. The contracting parties sign the instrument for the above mentioned purpose, by duplicate, at the port of Velasco, this fourteenth day of May, 1836.

(Signed,)
DAVID G. BURNET,
JAMES COLLINSWORTH, Sec'y of State,
ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANA,
BAILY HARDIMAN, Sec'y of the Treasury,
P. H. GRAYSON, Attorney General.

The reader's attention is invited to the advertisements of our friends, in this paper.

[illegible] against whom [illegible] is raised, and of consequence, their fraud must be raised in [illegible] this sect [illegible] its originator, its prophet. [illegible] have heard it denounced, abused [illegible] ridiculed by its enemies, yet it is increasing in power and numbers. The most flagitious acts have been committed against it, and religious phrenzy has been enlisted to uphold the most outrageous and unprovoked assaults upon the lives, persons and property of those professing that faith. The unnatural war that has been raging between the Mormons and anti-Mormons in Illinois for the last three weeks, has been one of aggression against the former, which has been borne with a meekness on their part, that has astonished every one—their houses have been burned over their heads, and their crops consumed by the work of the mid-day incendiary, and yet they have not visited evil with evil, until forbearance ceased to be a virtue, and when by defending themselves from their bitter persecutors, an enemy falls, the cry is raised, that blood has been spilled by the Mormons, and all the dogs of hell are invoked to take vengeance upon them.—Why is this? Why does not PUBLIC OPINION put down this unholy war upon the rights of conscience—why has not the State authority, ere this, interposed to stay the advance of persecution? There is we fear another spirit at work in this business, besides religious bigotry and zeal, and that is the fell spirit of *Nativism*. The St. Louis New Era seems to warrant this conclusion in an article commenting on these disturbances, from which we extract the following:

"Wherever a few families have settled in the country, remote from the body of their clan, they have been treated kindly and respectfully, and have been permitted to enjoy their absurd religion, and to indulge in their gross superstitions without molestation; but wherever they have congregated together in formidable foreign masses, and attempted to form dangerous political hierarchy they have brought down upon them the fierce vengeance of the American people. The importation of whole cargoes and boat loads of blind zealots from England, and embodying them under despotic control of designing ecclesiastical leaders, have alarmed the fears of many who are very zealous on the subject of religious liberty. To see so large a number of persons so completely priest ridden as to believe all the absurdities and superstitions inculcated by their prophets and ecclesiastical rulers, and ever ready to obey their commands—no matter how contrary to the laws of the country—has given much strength to the anti-Mormon party. The miracle-mongering of the leading imposters has been their reliance for deceiving and misleading many credulous persons, and has added strength to the excitement against them.

"The sway that has been exercised by the Mormon ecclesiastical leaders over the minds of the mass of the people, is entirely repugnant to republican principles and hostile to liberty. Persons who are in a state of religious slavery are not very suitable persons to form members of a republican community."

We should like to know what any press in this country has to proclaim *a mystery* a "gross" absurdity, and the followers of that *mystery* "blind zealots," while their own eyes are filled with a beam so enormous that it is impossible for them to discern aright? We know nothing and care nothing, for the religious professions of the Mormons, they have the right guaranteed to them to think and worship their God, as they please—but the paragraph quoted above shows that it is the *Natives* against the battles of the Almighty, in order to exterminate the "cargoes and boat loads" of foreigners who are not, in their eyes "suitable persons to form members of a republican community."

More than thirty of the Mormon farmers' houses have been destroyed by fire, before they attempted to repel the aggressors by force. They have at last gathered force, and under the lead of the high sheriff of the county, J. B. Backenstos, the incendiaries are flying from the injured Mormons The New Era of the 22d further says:

"The contest now appears to be a civil war, and to be carried on with the full belief that one party or the other must leave the country. The letter from the editor of the Republican, puplished in that paper, describes the operation of house burning as carried on in the Mormon country, and also mentions the fact that the Mormon elders had made a proposition for a compromise. A cessation of hostilities, and a promise that the Mormons would leave the country next spring, were the leading features of their proposition. A separation or a bloody conflict may be anticipated. In a few days we may again hear of Gov. Ford starting out on a grand Wolf Hunt."—*Old Dominion.*

Gen. Jackson.—Mr. Walkup's address delivered on the 4th of July last, in Union county, touches a new theme—one of peculiar interest, to North Carolinians, and the citizens of Mecklenburg in particular. He proves, beyond controversy, we think, that Gen. Andrew Jackson was born in North Carolina, and not in South Carolina, as most historians set it down. The facts stated by Mr. Walkup are not new to us. Several years since we heard them substantially repeated by some of the old citizens of the Waxhaws, that Gen. Jackson was born at George McCamie's, in Mecklenburg, is beyond a doubt, and susceptible of the clearest proof. But even admitting that he was born at Crawford's, as has heretofore been said by historians, *Crawford then lived in North Carolina*, and was cut off to South Carolinain 1813, by the new line then run. But even if he had been born on South Carolina *soil*, his mother's residence was in North Carolina—there was her home, and from the soil and climate of old Mecklenburg sprung the greatest General and Statesman of modern times, if not the greatest (the two combined,) the world ever saw. Where is the County in the Union, save old Mecklenburg, that has produced two Presidents—and two *such* as "Old Hickory" and "Young Hickory!"
Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

Sale of Bank Stock.—Sixty-nine Shares of Cape Fear Bank Stock were disposed of at private sale in this town last week at par, $100 a share, the approaching dividend on.
Fayetteville Observer.

Raleigh and G[illegible]—At the [illegible] the [illegible] Court for Wake County, the Attorney General moved for judgment, under the act passed at the last session, in relation to the Ral. & Gaston Road, against said Road, but was met by the counsel for the Road with the defence that process had not been properly served, and that therefore the Road was not in Court. His Honor Judge Dick, then presiding, ruled in favor of the defendant, whereupon the Attorney General appealed to the Supreme Court upon this point; and that Court, at its late Term decided that the Road was in the Superior Court, and that Judgment *pro confesso* ought to have been entered for the State, the defendant having failed to answer within the three first days of the term.

The case again came up last week in our Superior Court, and was decided by his honor Judge Settle. On Thursday the matter was opened by the Attorney General and Governor Iredell for the State, and they were met on the other side by Mr. Badger for the North Carolina Stockholders generally, and by Thomas Bragg, Jr., Esq., of Northampton, for the Virginia Stockholders and a small portion of the North Carolina Stockholders. Upon motion and argument for judgment and a foreclosure of the Mortgages, Judge Settle observed that it was apparent the Legislature desired to bring the matter to a close; that he felt it his duty to carry out the Legislative will, and would do so, not, however, without strict reference to the rights and interests of the Stockholders; that the *technical* right to put in an answer had passed from the defendant, and depended now solely on the discretion of the Court; and that he would receive no answer which did not admit the main statements in complainants' bill, or which might render it necessary to take proofs. Mr. Bragg, in behalf of his clients declined to admit all the facts set forth by complainant, but relied mainly upon the ground that the Mortgage of 1838 was void, because, as his answer alleged, two-thirds of the Stockholders were not present, as required by the Charter, assenting and agreeing to the Mortgage. In the conclusion of his argument, Gov. Iredell reviewed the ground of defence set up by the Virginia Stockholders, denounced them as *repudiators*, and charged that their only object was delay. Mr. Badger also addressed the Court briefly, and concluded by offering to submit to a decree for a foreclosure. Mr. Bragg acquitted himself with his accustomed ingenuity and ability, and did ample justice to his clients. Judge Settle pronounced judgment against the Road, and directed the Mortages to be foreclosed.

According to the act it is now the duty of the State Treasurer to make advertisement at various points, for at least sixty days, at the end of which time the Road and other property, both real and personal, will be sold to the highest bidder. The Governor is authorized to bid about $400,000, and should the State become the purchaser, the Road will come under the control of the Board of Commissioners mentioned in the act. In the mean time, the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of his Council, shall have power to sell the Road "for the most that can be obtained for the same;" and it is expressly provided by the last section of the act, that all operations upon the Road shall be suspended whenever it shall appear that its proceeds are not sufficient to keep it up.

By the act passed at the last session of the Legislature directing a foreclosure of these Mortgages, it is declared that the purchase money shall be applied *first* to the $300,000 loan of 1841, and then to the $500,000 loan of 1838. Should the Road not sell for more than $400,000, the bondgivers will be liable, under the act, for the full amount of their bonds, to wit: five hundred thousand dollars; and as some doubt has been expressed upon this point, the matter will probably go to the Supreme Court. The decision of that tribunal will of course be final.—*Raleigh Standard.*

The Consummation.—'Twas twilight. Seated at the door of a moss covered cottage, was the pride of the village, lovely Phoebe. Her finely moulded form—her exquisite and voluptuous bust—her classic and beautifully chisseled features—her sweet lips—both of pearly whiteness—and such eyes! two drops of liquid azure set in snow! all combined; 'twas enough to melt the very soul of an anchorite!

Beside this angel knelt a youth whose cheek, pale as ashes, told the tale he was in love! 'Tell me,' said he in trembling accents; 'tell me, this night, my fate. Keep me in agony no longer. Tell me what sacrifice I shall undergo for you—you, my soul's idol! Command me to perform a pilgrimage around this earth on burning coals, and it shall be done. Anything, anything—but cast me not off. Plant a dagger in my heart, but keep me in suspense no longer! Say, lovely Phoebe—will you—*will you be mine!*' He trembled—his heart throbbed—she saw he was ready to swoon—a crimson flush mantled her cheek—

Like the rich sunset 'neath Italia's sky,

She took his hand into her tiny fingers, put her smiling lips to his ear, and whispered—"Obed, *I shan't be nothin' else!*"—*Cin. Com.*

We understand that David Reid, Esq., Attorney at Law, is about to change his residence from Fayetteville to Wilmington. We are sorry to lose any of our good citizens, and we tell our Wilmington friends that we had rather keep Mr. Reid by two to one than let him go; but if he will go we wish him well.
North Carolinian.

The cotton Crop.—Gen Jesse Speight of Mississippi, and a cotton planter of much experience, gives it as his opinion, in a communication to the Columbus Democrat, that the present cotton crop will not much exceed 2,000,000 bales. He writes the communication from having seen in the Albany Argus a statement to the effect that the crop would prove a heavy one, amounting to 2,500,000 bales; and intimates that the Argus is influenced by "manifest misrepresentation, or the grossest ignorance," in its article.

Gen. Arista, who commands the Mexican troops on the Rio Grande, formerly resided at Cincinnati, where for five years he worked as a tin and copper smith. He is a very powerful man, upwards of 6 feet high, with fair complexion and sandy hair and moustaches—he is about 40 years old, speaks English well, and has always treated Americans with great kindness, and the Texan prisoners with humanity. He is a citizen of Nuevo Leon, of which Monterey is the capitol—is fond of Agricultural pursuits, and works two or three sugar plantations, having introduced the latest improvements into that business. The Mexicans regard Arista as the best cavalry officer in their armies.

THE MARKETS.

CHARLESTON MARKET—Oct. 11.

Cotton—The receipts of the week reach 2847 bales, and the sales in the same time are 4225 bales—see quotations.

Rice—The operations have almost entirely cleared the mills in the vicinity of the city, of the residue of the supply of the old crop. Several parcels of new, in the rough, have reached the market within a few days, and a sample from a cargo was put on the market yesterday, and an effort made to obtain a still greater advance, but the sale was not effected. The receipts of the week reach 1109 tierces, and the sales comprise 1646 tierces, as follows:—264 tierces at $4½; 92 at 4 9-16; and 1290 tierces at $4¾.

Rough Rice—The receipts of the week comprise 8000 bushels, the bulk of which has been sent to the mills. We quote, nominally, $1 15 a $1 25 per bushel—the last sales having been made at the former price, while the latter rate was asked yesterday for 3000 bushels.

Grain—There have been no arrivals of Corn during the week, and our quotations for the present are nominal. About 1500 bushels Maryland Oats have been received since our last, and taken by a dealer at 36c. per bushel.

Lard—Small lots from store have been selling during the week at prices ranging from 8¾ to 9c. per pound.

Bacon—The market for this article is at a stand, and present quotations are nominal. There was a sale at auction of 16 casks Shoulders at 6¾c per lb.

Extracts Courier Price Current.

NEW YORK MARKET—Oct. 11.

Turpentine, Wilmington, soft.	$2 81½	a	2 87½
Washington and Newbern,		a	2 87½
Rosin,	65	a	80
Spirits Turpentine, gall.	40	a	42
Tar,	2 00	a	
Rice,	4 37½	a	5 00
Cotton	6¾	a	10

Naval Stores—In Turpentine we notice a slight advance. 900 bbls Newbern having been sold, since our last, at $2 93¾ per 280 lb. The late operations in Rosin having left the market nearly bare in first hands, we have no further important transactions to report. Among the sales previously noticed was one contract (made on Tuesday afternoon) for 40,000 bbls. North County, deliverable here in 12 mos., at 80c., which is a large advance on previous prices. We hear also of one purchase in Wilmington for this market, of 60,000 bbls, we believe, not included in our previous report. The market now is in an unsettled state, though very firm, and we understand there is none to be had under $1 per bbl., at which rate small sales are being made. We notice sales of 200 casks southern Spirits Turpentine, from the wharf, at 40c., cash, and in lots, 41, cash, and 42 a 43, 4 mos. Tar is dull at our quotation.

Rice—Since our last report, the transaction have been moderate, but at full prices. Since Wednesday morning, about 200 tierces and 60 bbls. have changed hands at $4 50 a $5 25, the latter price for superior.

MARRIED,

In this town, on the 6th inst., by Rev. Mr. Martin, Mr. J. E. Bunting, to Miss R. J. Jacobs.

At the residence of Gen. Jas. J. McKay, in Bladen county, on the 14th inst., by the Rev. H. A. Monroe, Mr. Thomas S. D. McDowell, to Miss Mary Eliza, daughter of the late Dr. Davis.

MARINE LIST.
PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED.

Oct. 11—Packet schr. L. P. Smith, Lee, New York, to R. W. Brown.

14—brig David Duffie, Williams, New York, to G. W. Davis.

15—brig Genius, De Wolfe, Philadelphia, to C. D. Ellis & Co.

brig Mary, Leonard, Waldoboro, to Russell & Gammell.

16—brig Delia, Faler, N. York, to G. W. Davis.

CLEARED.

Oct. 10—brig Gordon, Cutter, Aux Cayes, by Barry & Bryant.

11—schr. E. S. Powell, Williams, New York, by G. W. Davis.

brig Tam O'Shanter, ——, Ironsides, by J. S. Richds.

schr. D. Jones, Cole, New York, by R W. Brown.

schr. I. Wescott, Vance, Philadelphia, by C. D. Ellis & Co

schr. J. Hatfield, Thompson, Gaudaloupe, by C. D. Ellis & Co.

13—brig Electro, Packard, Boston, by Barry & Bryant.

15—brig Exile Card, Antigue by G W. Davis.

15—schr. Ann D., Driscoll, New York, by C. D. Ellis & Co.

16—brig Lisbon, Austin, Newburyport, by G. French

Br. schr. Morning Star, Prudden, Nassau, by G. W. Davis.

FLOUR, BACON, CHEESE, SOAP, TEA, Molasses, Lard, Starch, Coffee, Butter, Candles, &c. &c. for sale by
Oct. 17th, [5-3t] BERNARD & CO.

DR. TURNER'S
AGUE AND FEVER AND Chill and Fever Pills.

THE only medicine known that can be relied upon for the speedy, safe and certain cure of Ague and Fever and Chills and Fever, without the aid of any other medicine, PREPARED BY
Dr. Henry M. Turner,
Sole Proprietor, near Fayetteville, Cumberland County, North Carolina.
A supply just received and for sale by
SANDFORD & SMITH, Ag'ts.
Oct. 15th, 1845. 5-3t
Chronicle 3 times.

Paint Up! Paint Up!

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having opened a
PAINT SHOP
in the town of Wilmington, respectfully solicits the patronage of their friends and the public in general. Any person wishing to have **PAINTING** done, will please give us a call, as we are determined to work as CHEAP as any one else, and will use every exertion to give satisfaction to all who may favor us with a job. Shop in Ann, near Boundary street
RICHARD SIMPSON,
JAMES M. HALL.
Orders can be left with Messrs. Bishop & Jones, Mr. George Brown at E. Merriam's Carriage Repository, or at the Journal Office. O17—5tf

One Cent Reward

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 4th instant, his Apprentice boy, JOHN KING. The above reward will be given for his apprehension and delivery to the subscriber, but no expenses paid. All persons are hereby forwarned against harboring or trusting the said boy, as I shall pay no debts of his contracting.
Clinton, N. C., Oct. 11, 1845. } NEILL McGILL. 5-3t

Removal.

THE subscribers have removed to the commodious, fire-proof store, in the Lazarus building, recently occupied by W. H. Lippitt, Esq., where they will continue the transaction of the Auction, Commission and Forwarding business, and will keep a supply of select Groceries, for sale at reduced prices.
SANDFORD & SMITH.
October 10, 1845 4-3t

BLANK NEGRO PASSES for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

Clarendon Horse Guards!

YOU are hereby notified to meet at 8 o'clock, on FRIDAY EVENING NEXT, at the usual place of meeting, armed and equipped according to the by-laws. By order of the Captain.
Oct. 1845. [5-2t] J. DAVIS, O. S.

REMOVAL

THE Subscribers have removed to the Store in LAZARUS' building, three doors above the Custom House, where they have on hand and for sale,
40 hhds. superior RED Ashe Coal,
20 " unslacked Lime,
5 " Hair, for plastering,
10,000 Philadelphia Brick,
1,000 lbs. Live Geese Feathers.
O17 C. D. ELLIS & CO.

NEW FAMILY AND SHIP STORES.

For Sale.
AT THE NEW GROCERY STORE,
2d door North of the new Custom House, and immediately under John Hall's office,

Java, & other Coffee		Cog. Brandy, 4th proof	
P R Sugar		Jamaica Rum,	do
Crushed do	Woolsey's best	Holland Gin	
Loaf do		Port Wine	
Butter		Pure juice of Wine	
Cheese		Madeira Wine	
Soap		Clarified M. Wine	
Sperm & Tallow candles		Malaga	do
Soap, [all kinds]		St Croix Rum	
Teas		Champaigne Wine, different brands	
Crackers [all kinds]		Muscat Wine	
Flour		N E Rum	
Pork [Mess & Prime]		American Gin	
Beef " "		Apple Brandy	
Mackeral		Molasses	
Codfish and Potatoes		Sperm and Elephant Oil	
Onions			

PRESERVES:

Brandy Peaches	do. Crab Apples
do. Cherries	do. Ginger
Preserved Plums	

CATSUPS:

Mushroom	Walnut
Tomatto	

Pickled Lobsters, in qt. jars
do. Cucumbers, in ½ gall., qts., pints and ½ pint jars.
Mustard, of all kinds
Stoughton Bitters; Anchovies and Sauces.
Sardans, in whole and half boxes
Tobacco, of all kinds.
Crockery Ware, of all kinds.
Stone Jugs, Jars, Milk Pans, &c. &c.
Together with almost every article usually kept in a family and ship grocery store; all which are offered for sale on the most liberal terms for cash or in exchange for country produce.
HIRAM R. NIXON & CO.
October 17, 1845. 5-tf

Molasses and *Sugar.*

50 HHDS. TRINIDAD MOLASSES, a superior article, daily expected per schr. Valhalla from Boston.
6 hhds. St. Jago, in store.
10 bbls. Porto Rico Sugar. For sale by
O17 BARRY BRYANT,

Wines.

1 CASK, 3 doz., old gold Sherry,
1 do. 3 " L. P. Medeira,
1 do. 3 " very old Sarcial. For sale by BARRY & BRYANT.
O17.

Tobacco, *Snuff & Cigars.*

40 THOUSAND CIGARS, in boxes containing from 100 to 500, assorted qualities
2 half barrels Scotch Snuff, loose.
2 kegs " "
2 boxes " in half-pound papers.
5 half-barrels do. bladders.
1 barrel smoking Tobacco.
2 boxes superior do.
In store and for sale by
O17 BARRY & BRYANT.

M. VASSAR & CO'S *PALE AND AMBER ALE.*

IN hhds. and half-barrels, received directly from the Brewery, and constantly for sale by
O17, [5-4tiotf] D. W. WOOD.

THOMASTON LIME.

300 CASKS, just landing, and for sale by
R. G. RANKIN,
O17 5-3t Nos. 5 and 7 Girard Row.

NOTICE.

OFFICE WILM. & R. R. R. CO., Wilmington, 14th Oct., 1845.
THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company will please recollect, that their annual meeting will be held at the Company's office, in Wilmington, on the second Thursday, being the 13th day, of November next. E. B. DUDLEY, President.
☞A coach will be sent up the road to assist in carrying them down. [5-tms]

R. O. HHD. STAVES WANTED.

Proposals will be received by the subscriber, until the first of January next, for the delivery of **R. O. HHD. STAVES** of the following dimensions, viz: to be plumb, 44 inches long, not less than 3 inches wide, averaging 3½ inches, not under one inch thick, and well dressed.
The delivery can commence immediately, and continue during the next spring and summer.
Persons proposing will state the quantity they will deliver, and their lowest price. Also their lowest price for *Rough Staves* that will dress down to the above dimensions. Proposals either verbal or addressed in writing to the subscriber, will receive attention. G. W. DAVIS.
Oct. 17th, 1845.

LINNÆAN BOTANIC GARDEN
And Nursery—Late Prince's,
Flushing, L. I., Near New York.

THE PROPRIETORS of this ancient and celebrated NURSERY, late WILLIAM PRINCE, deceased, and exclusively defer for sale, *at reduced prices*, a more extensive variety of **Fruit and Ornamental Trees**, Shrubs, Vines, Plants, &c., than can be found in any other Nursery in the United States, and the *genuineness* of which may be depended upon; and they will unremittingly endeavor to merit the confidence and patronage of the public, by integrity and liberality in dealing, and moderation in charges.
Descriptive Cattalogues, with directions for planting and culture, furnished gratis, on application to the New York Proprietors, by mail, *post-paid*, and orders promptly executed.
WINTER & CO., Proprietors.
Flushing, L. I., Oct. 8, 1845.
ORDERS received by DAN'L W. WOOD, Wilmington, N. C., from whom Catalogues may be had. O17—5-4tis

AUCTION SALES.
By SANDFORD & SMITH.
STEAM BOAT COTTON PLANT AT AUCTION.

WILL be sold, on Friday, [*THIS MORNING*, at 11 o'clock, M.,] at Shaw's corner, by order of the Administratrix, the
Steamer Cotton Plant,
as she now lies at the wharf at the lower part of the town, with all her Furniture, Tackling, Anchors, &c. &c. She can be examined any time previous to the sale. SANDFORD & SMITH,
Terms at sale. Auctioneers.
October 17th, 1845. 5-1t

Valuable Lot for Sale.

THE LOT on the [illegible] corner of Brunswick and Market streets, [illegible] at public auction on Tuesday, the second day of our approaching Superior Court. Apply to
Oct. 17, 1845. } J. I. BRYAN, or
5-4t } RANKIN & MARTIN,
Auctioneers.

THE FRANKLIN HOTEL.

IS still occupied by Mrs. A. J. BATTLE, whose health has been restored, and who will give her personal attention to providing for her table and the general comfort of all her boarders, either regular or transient.
She hopes her endeavors to please will secure her a share of the public patronage.
Her friends in the country will always find a home at the Franklin Hotel.
Wilmington, Oct. 15, 1845.

$10 Reward.

I WILL give the above reward for the apprehension and delivery to me of my negro man GEORGE. Or the same reward will be paid for his confinement in the New Hanover County Jail, so that I get him again. He is about 5 feet 5 inches high—very dark complected—aged about 25 years. CATHERINE HENRY.
Long Creek, New Hanover co., N. C., Oct. 17th, 1845. 5-tf

For sale.

A SECOND handed 2½ horse power Steam Engine, in perfect order, having been but little used, and will be sold a bargain. Apply to
O17. BARRY & BRYANT.

Young Ladies School.

MISS CAROLINE O. FANNING, proposes to open a Select School, for the reception of Misses somewhat advanced in their studies. Her course of instruction will embrace all the branches of an English Education, including *Mental and Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Physiology, and Rhetoric.*
From her long experience in her profession, Miss F. feels confident of giving satisfaction to those who may intrust Pupils to her care. Her school will commence early in October, in the Room on Northrop's Alley, where she may be consulted,—or at the house of P. W. FANNING.
Oct. 10, 1845. 4istf

BLOOMSBURY FOR SALE.

THE celebrated Race Horse and Stallion
BLOOMSBURY,
will be sold on *Tuesday*, of Superior Court, *at Shaw's corner.*
Terms at sale.
Oct 10, '45. 4-tds

THE subscriber offers the following articles, received per brig Tam O'Shanter from New York, all in prime order:
3 hhds P. R. Molasses,
10 cases table Salt, 75 boxes soap,
5 barrels Soda Biscuit, 10 kegs Ginger,
5 do Sugar do
5 do Butter do
4 baskets Champagne, 10 boxes Mustard,
4 boxes Tobacco, sixteen lumps to the lb.
25 small boxes chewing Tobacco. half pound lumps, (Barrett's brand,)
4 m Segars, superior quality,
8 do do inferior,
20 bbls Potatoes, 10 boxes Pimento,
4 hhds prime P. R Sugar,
5 boxes Hydraulic Candles,
3 do Sperm do
1 barrel snuff, 25 bales Hay,
419 pieces Holloware, assorted sizes,
45 bags Rio Coffee, 10 kegs Lard,
8 bbls prime Porto Rico Sugar,
20 half bbls Flour, 12 boxes Cheese,
10 barrels Mess Pork, 6 casks do
5 do Mackerel,
5 do Lard,
10 jars Butter, for family use,
10 boxes large Herrings,
2 quintals Codfish, 10 bbls Whiskey,
10 barrels Brandy,
1 pipe Gin, "Scheidam,"
1 half pipe Cognac Brandy, "Seignette,"
2 bbls Holland Gin,
1 bbl Apple Brandy, for sale, for cash or approved paper, by J. S. RICHARDS, Water st.,
Oct 10, 1845] Parsley's row.

For Sale.

20 BARRELS New England Rum,
5 do New Orleans do
3 do very old Rye Whiskey, for sale by BARRY & BRYANT.
October 10, 1845

Cod Fish.

50 BOXES containing 25 lbs. each, just received from Boston, and for sale by
Oct 10, 1845] BARRY & BRYANT.

Daily Expected.

200 BARRELS No. 3, Mackerel, per schr. Val Halla, from Boston, and for sale by BARRY & BRYANT.
October 10, 1845

Corn.

1200 BUSHELS North-west Corn, in store, and for sale by
G. W. DAVIS,
Oct 10, 1845] London's wharf.

COAL.

75 HHDS. put up for family use. For sale by G. W. DAVIS,
Oct 10, 1845] London's wharf.

FISH.

50 BBLS. No. 1 Mullets, (new) in store, and for sale by G. W. DAVIS.
Oct 10, 1845] London's wharf.

Red Ashe Coal.

IN hhds., and for sale by
C. D. ELLIS & CO.
October 10, 1845

To Rent.

THE dwelling known generally as the Toomer house, nearly opposite the residence of Capt. Ellis. For particulars apply to J. A. SINTAS.
Oct 10, 1845 4-tf

Rock Spring Hotel.

THE SUBSCRIBER has taken the above establishment, where he is prepared to receive boarders, and with the convenient and comfortable arrangement of the House, its convenient location for business men, and by strict attention on his part, for the comfort of his customers, he trusts to receive, as heretofore, a liberal share of public patronage.
N. F. BOURDEAUX.
sept 26, 1845 3-tf

New Arrivals at the
OLD STAND
DRUG STORE.

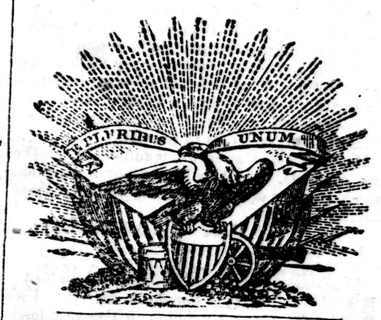
THE subscriber has returned from the NORTH with a large and carefully selected stock of Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Perfumery, Surgical Instruments, Shop Furniture, Patent Medicines, &c., &c., which he offers to the public at reduced prices. Knowing well the wants of
Physicians and Country Merchants,
in this section, he has taken care to select those articles best suited to their wants. His stock of
PERFUMERY
embraces a beautiful assortment of ladies and gentlemens' Hair, Tooth, and Nail Brushes; Dressing Combs; Fancy Scent Bags; Toilet Powder and Puffs; French and German Extracts; Toilet Soaps; French and German Cologne's, and Toilet Bottles. In fact, embracing one of the choicest lots of Perfumery ever offered in this market.
—ALSO.—
A further supply of 100 ozs. Quinine,
1 ton pure White Lead,
100 Swedish Leeches,
Lamp Glasses of every size.
All orders from the country will meet with prompt attention. It shall be the subscribers study at all times, to give satisfaction, and induce his customers to continue that patronage so liberally bestowed heretofore, and make his establishment what it has already gained the reputation of being,
The Cheapest Drug Store in the State.
Physician's prescriptions accurately compounded
Family and ship Medicine Chests, cleansed and refitted at short notice. Wm. SHAW.
October 10, 1845.

H. S. KELLY,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
SUCCESSOR TO V. R. PEIRSON,
AT HIS OLD STAND
IN MARKET STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE subscriber would call the attention of the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country, as well as former customers, who are in want of
Fall and Winter Clothing,
to his large and well selected stock of goods.—Brongeans, black and fancy colored elastic Cassimeres, very rich styles Silk Cashmeres and Velvet Vestings, with their usual assortment of West of England and French fancy colored and black
CLOTHS
AND
CASSIMERES,
all of which are of the most celebrated manufactures, and for durability and fastness of colors, our customers have tested for the last six years, and to such as have not given them a trial, we would say call and satisfy yourselves. Full suits will be furnished at a few days' notice, and we do not hesitate to challenge a comparison with any in point of style, elegance or workmanship. At the same time our *Prices* will convince the most skeptical that first rate garments can be furnished at very reduced prices, for *Cash* or a *short credit*. We would call particular attention to our
Furnishing Department,
where gentlemen arriving in town, requiring an immediate outfit, can be furnished with every style of garment, made and trimmed in every respect, equal to those made to order. In addition to this, is the
Outfitting Department,
comprising a most beautiful assortment of Scarfs, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, Hosiery, Suspenders, and in fact, every article necessary to complete a *Gentleman's Wardrobe*, now on hand and for sale low for CASH.
Our friends in the country will find it to their advantage to call as they arrive in town. They will here have the advantages of an immense variety of the most fashionable goods to select from, and at prices that the most economical cannot object to. H. S. KELLY, Market st.,
Peirson's old stand.
Oct 10, 1845 4-tf

SHOWER BATH STANDS.

4 **SHOWER BATH STANDS,** just received from Boston, and for sale by
Oct 10, 1845] BARRY & BRYANT.



HEAD QUARTERS, 30th Regiment,
NORTH CAROLINA MILITIA.
Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 2d. 1845.

THE COMPANIES composing the UPPER BATTALION of North Carolina Militia, 30th Regiment, are hereby required to parade at Long Creek on Thursday the 6th day of November next, armed and equipped as the law directs, for Review and Inspection. The line to be formed at 10½ A. M.
The officers, non-commissioned officers and musicians of the Battalion, will meet in uniform at Long Creek on Wednesday, 5th day of November, at 10 o'clock, A. M. precisely, for Inspection and Drill.
The Companies composing the Lower Battalion of North Carolina Militia, are hereby required to parade in Wilmington on Saturday the 8th day of November next, armed and equipped, as the law directs, for Review and Inspection. The line to be formed at 10½ o'clock, A. M. precisely.
The officers, non-commissioned officers, and Musicians attached to this Battalion, will meet at Wilmington, on Friday the 7th day of November, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in uniform, for Inspection and Drill.
Commanders of Companies are required to make their returns on days of parade.
By order of the Col. commanding.
JNO. McRAE, Jr., Adj't.
30th Regiment, N. C. Militia.
Oct 3d, 1845 3-tf.

GUT & HOTCHKISS,

IS now opening at his old stand, on Market st., an extensive assortment of
Saddles, Harnesses and Trunks,
of superior workmanship; ALSO,
SOLE & UPPER LEATHER, SHOEMAKER FINDINGS,
together with every variety of articles usually kept in a Saddlery Establishment—all of which have been selected by him at the North, and are warranted to be of quality to give satisfaction.
He has also added largely to his assortment of *Buggies, Gigs, Waggons, Chariots, &c.*, to which he particularly invites the attention of purchasers wishing a good article.
THE MANUFACTURE
of Saddles and Harness, to order, continued as usual, and
CARRIAGES TRIMMED
in the most approved style, and at the shortest notice

CORN.—650 bushels, in store, for sale at 50 cents per bushel, for the lot.
20 Bags St. Domingo COFFEE, a prime article for family use, at 6¼ cents per lb. by the bag. [4tf] JOHN HALL.

New Arrivals at the
NEW YORK AND WHITE GOODS,

William A. Williams' old stand, Market St.

THE subscriber most respectfully informs the public that he has just returned from the North with a **SPLENDID STOCK of DRY GOODS AND *Ready-Made Clothing,*** of all descriptions.
ALSO.—A great variety of fancy articles. He offers his Goods at a very small advance on the cost, and solicits a call from those wishing to purchase any article in his line. Country Merchants especially would do well to call before buying elsewhere. D. TELLER.
October 3, 1845

CHARLES BARR,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

TAKES this method of returning his sincere thanks to his friends in Wilmington and its vicinity, for the patronage so liberally bestowed him, for the last three years, while amongst them, and hopes, by strict attention to business, and every effort to accommodate, to merit a continuance of the same.
He has just returned from the Northern markets with one of the finest **STOCKS of GOODS** that has ever been exhibited in this or any other town in the state, comprising every article usually kept in a *Merchant Tailor's Store*, consisting of *CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS*, of the newest styles, all of which will be found worthy of the attention of his friends. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.
He has also on hand a full assortment of
Ready-made Clothing,
got up especially under his direction, while in Philadelphia, and he is disposed to sell them as cheap as any other house in town.
N.B.—He has also some of the finest workmen this country can produce, and all garments ordered at his establishment shall be warranted to give satisfaction.
October 3, 1845

SOMETHING NEW IN WILMINGTON.
Clothes made as people want them.

James Richardson.

THE BEST TAILOR that has ever been connected with the trade in this place, has quit the establishment of Chas. Barr, and intends taking a store opposite, on Market street, where he expects through the exercise of his *industry* and *superior skill* in the habilitory art, to merit a liberal share of patronage.
Oct 3, 1845 3-tf.

NO HOAX.

Charles Barr

CANNOT boast of being the best *TAILOR* that has ever been connected with the trade in Wilmington, or of having made the grand tour, either of Europe or even of our own universal *Yankee-doodledom*, but he can say, without flattering himself, that he is a ***Master Workman***, and although he has not graduated from such splendid shops as Beau Brummel, or Count D'Orsay loved to patronize, yet he pledges himself that all, who may honour him with their custom, shall secure a regular-built Southern fit; either Tights, Anti-Tights or Medium-ites.
He will also warrant all work that goes from his store, as being faithfully executed, and made up in a workmanlike style; and as he is in receipt of the earliest fashions he will be enabled to tickle the taste of the most fanciful fastidious.
—Nuf Ced.—
Wilmington, Oct 3, 1845. 3-tf

NOTICE!!

THE subscribers take pleasure in informing their old customers and friends and the public generally, that having just returned from New York, they can sell them *CHEAP for CASH* or *Country Produce*, either by wholesale or retail, the following articles, viz:

St. Croix Sugar,	Laguira Coffee,
P. R. do	Rio do
N. O. do	Cuba do
Crushed do	Java do
Loaf do	Molasses,
Powdered do	Tea in boxes or catteys,
Sperm Candles,	Shot and Powder,
Adamantine do	Lead in bars,
Tallow do	Soap, pale and yellow,
Canal Flour, barrels and half barrels,	Turpentine and cutting Axes,
Mess and Prime Pork,	Broad Axes,
Cut Nails and flooring brads,	Lard in kegs and half barrels,
44 inch Bagging and Rope,	Fine Salt in brls. Ginger, Pepper & Spice,
Coopers Tools, spades, long & short handled shovels,	
Negro Blankets & Cloths,	Iron of any size or quantity,
Single and Double barrelled Guns,	Wagon & Cart Boxes,
Cast & German steel,	20 cases assorted shoes.

SMITH & GAUSE.
N. B.—They continue at their old stand, and will sell anything which may be sent to them.
Wilmington, Oct 3, 1845 3-6t

ODD FELLOWS' SCHOOL.

THIS Institution will be opened for the reception of Pupils, on Thursday, the 16th of October, under the superintendance of L. MEGINNEY, Esq., aided by competent male and female instructors The terms for every branch of English education will be $3 per quarter of eleven weeks. Tickets for Pupils may be obtained of Col. JOHN McRAE, at his office on the wharf.
ALEX. McRAE,
HENRY NUTT,
S. D. WALLACE,
JOHN McRAE,
W. E. ANDERSON, } Trustees.
Wilmington, Oct 3, 1845 3-tf

Boarding House.

THE SUBSCRIBER would inform his friends that he will remove on the 10th of OCTOBER NEXT, to the house adjoining to and one door North of the *Hanover House*, on Front street, where he will be prepared to receive those who may favor him with a call. His terms will be moderate, and he will endeavor to make *transient* boarders as comfortable as if they were at home. He can always accommodate those who may have horses.
He would also inform his friends and the public at large, that his

Livery Stables
are in good order, and that careful hostlers will always be ready to take charge of Horses.
He keeps constantly on hand, *HORSES and BUGGIES* for hire.
DAVID THALLY.
N. B.—*Drovers* can be well accommodated.
September 26th, 1845. 2-12m

$250 Reward.

IN the month of June last, my Turpentine trees were set on fire by the hands of a malicious incendiary. I will give the above reward to any person who will furnish me such information as will lead to the discovery and conviction of the malicious villain who set my Boxes on fire.
DANIEL S. SANDERS.
Oct 3, 1845 3-tf

Fish! Fish!

JUST received from the Albemarle Fisheries:
172 bbls. whole Herrings,
46 do cut do
29 half bbls family Roe Herrings,
5 do do cut do.
For sale by Wm. COOKE, Ag't
October 3, 1845

WILMINGTON MARKET.
WHOLESALE PRICES, Oct. 16, 1845.

Bacon,			
Hams,	8½	a	9
Shoulders,	7½	a	8
Western,	7½	a	8
Beeswax,	25	a	26
Butter,	12½	a	15
Beef, bbl. mess,	10	a	10
prime,	6 00	a	6 50
Corn,	4 00	a	5 00
" Meal,	65	a	
Coffee,	65	a	70
Cotton,	8	a	9
Candles, tallow,	10	a	11
sperm,	30	a	33
Feathers,	30	a	32
Flour,	30	a	32
Flour, Northern, per 100 lbs	5 50	a	6 00
Grain,	60	a	60
Hay,	4 75	a	5 00
Honey,	8	a	10
Western,	8	a	00
Lime, Thomaston,	1 00	a	1 00
Lumber—Cedar mill,			
W. boards, plank & scant.,	12 00	a	13 00
Quarter flooring,	15 00		16 00
Bill lumber extra prices.			
River, Flooring boards,		a	13 50
wide, do.	6 50	a	7 00
Scantling,	5 50	a	6 00
Timber,	6 50	a	
Molasses,	28	a	31
Mackerel, No 1 retail,	14	a	00 00
2, "	12	a	00 00
3,	00	a	7 00
Nails,	5	a	5½
Naval Stores, soft, Turpt.	2 75	a	2 80
Virgin dip,	0 00	a	2 47
hard,	1 15	a	1 20
Tar,	1 65	a	0 00
Pitch,	80	a	1 00
Rosin No. 1,	1 50	a	1 60
" 2,	00	a	1 00
" 3,	35	a	40
Sp. Turpt.	37	a	
Oil, Sperm,		a	85
Pease, Ground,	90	a	00
Black eye,	70	a	75
Cow,	70	a	75
Pork,	14 00	a	15 00
fresh	1½	a	5
Rice,	4 50	a	4 75
rough, ush			70
Salt, Turks Island, bush.	24	a	00
Liverpool, sack,	1 12½	a	1 20
Soap,	4	a	6
Shingles, country,	2 25	a	2 37½
contract,	3 50	a	4 00
Spirits, Northern Rum,	30	a	33
Gin,	30	a	35
Whiskey,	25	a	27
Steel,	12½	a	25
Staves, W. O. Hhd. rough,	12 00	a	15 00
dressed,			20 00
R. O. Hhd. rough,	9 00	a	10 00
dressed,		a	12 50
Sugar, West India,	7½	a	8
New Orleans,	6	a	6½
loaf	11	a	15
Tallow,	6½	a	7½
Tobacco, leaf, none		a	
Varnish.	20	a	22
Wines, Madeira,	70	a	3 00
Port,			2 25
Malaga,	40	a	50

WILMINGTON MARKET—Oct. 16.

We have, for the first time during the last three months, to report a rise in the river, or rather in the north-west branch of the Cape Fear river, in consequence of which, some twenty rafts of Timber have arrived during yesterday and this morning. There will doubtless be a considerable quantity of Timber, and some Lumber, arriving before Saturday night. Few sales have yet been made. Our report, therefore, will be somewhat meagre.

NAVAL STORES—In consequence of the hitherto low state of the river, Turpentine had gone up during the past week, and sales were made at $2 85. We learn, however, that on yesterday, the last sales we have to report, were made at $2 75 to $2 80. This we quote as the market price. Tar—no sales of this article during the last few days. Last sales $1 65. None now on the market.

TIMBER AND LUMBER—Of the twenty rafts which arrived during yesterday and this morning, only two have yet been sold, and these at $6? We understand that the reason why sales have not been effected, is owing to the fact that the Mill owners are holding back in anticipation that the "freshet" will bring to market a large supply. We should think, from present indications, that Timber, the coming week, will sell at, for fair, from $5 to $6½, or perhaps $7. Lumber—little or no river lumber has yet arrived. The last sales of Flooring boards were made at $13½, but we think this mark can scarcely be had for what may arrive during the next week. The last sales of Scantling were made at $5½, and $6½ for Wide boards. Mill Lumber for exportation is selling at from $12 to $16.

BACON—This article is now selling at, for the hog round, 9c—Sides 8½—Shoulders 7½—Hams 11c.

CORN—No arrivals during the last week—none afloat—good stock on hand, and retailing out of the stores at from 50 to 55c.

SHINGLES—Sales of shingles during the past week, have been made at from $2 25 to $2 37½.

STAVES—No Staves in market. Would be in demand if brought to market. Last sales $12½—would command a shade over this mark.

RATES OF FREIGHT HENCE TO NEW YORK
Naval Stores, 40 cts. Spirits Turp 60 per bbl,
Rice, 12½ cts. per hundred
Cotton, $1 per bale.
Cotton goods and yarns, 50 cts. pr. bale.
Tobacco, $2 50 per hogshead.
Lumber, $6 a $6 50 per m.

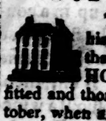
BANK RATES OF EXCHANGE, WILMINGTON.

Bank checks on Philadelphia,	¾	pr. ct.	prem
" " New York,	¾	"	"
" " Boston,	¾	"	"

HANOVER HOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBER would inform his friends that he has taken this well known and popular HOTEL, and that he will be ready to receive *Boarders* on the 15th of October next.
His efforts to make his house agreeable to those who may patronize him, will be unremitting and assiduous. The *Hanover House* will be supplied with new furniture, clean beds, and attentive servants. In addition to this, he will be aided in the duties of superintending the "*House*," by an active and experienced man. His table will be supplied with every delicacy which this and the Charleston markets can afford.
JOHN S. JAMES.
september 19, 1845. 1-tf

CAROLINA HOTEL.
Market Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.



THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has leased the above well known HOTEL, which he intends to have refitted and thoroughly cleansed by the 10th of October, when and where he will be thankful for a liberal patronage. The commodious and airy situation of the building, together with its location, makes it a very desirable house for the stranger, whether on pleasure or business.
He feels thankful for the patronage heretofore bestowed upon him while proprietor of the Hanover House, and he assures the public that nothing on his part shall be wanting to make their stay pleasant and agreeable.
The *BAR* will be supplied with the best of *WINES* and *LIQUORS*.
JOHN CHRISTIAN.
N.B.—He will continue to occupy the Hanover House until the 10th of October. J. C.
september 12, 1845 38-4t

INDIAN NAMES.

By Lydia Huntley Sigourney.

"How can the Red Man be forgotten, while so many of our states and territories, bays, lakes and rivers, are indelibly stamped by names of their giving!"

Ye say they have all passed away,
That noble race and brave;
That their light canoes have vanish'd
From off the crested wave,
That 'mid the forests where they roamed.
There rings no hunter's shout;
But their name is on your waters,
Ye may not wash it out.

'Tis where Ontario's billow
Like ocean's surge is curl'd
Where strong Niagara's thunders wake
The echo of the world.
Where red Missouri bringeth
Rich tributes from the west,
And Rappahanock sweetly sleeps
On green Virginia's breast.

Ye say their cone-like cabins,
That clustered o'er the vale,
Have disappeared, as wither'd leaves
Before the autumn's gale;
But their memory liveth on your hills,
Their baptism on your shore,
Your everlasting rivers speak
Their dialect of yore.

Old Massachusetts wears it
Within her lordly crown;
And broad Ohio bears it
Amid his young renown.
Connecticut hath wreath'd it
Where her quiet foliage waves,
And bold Kentucky breathes it hoarse
Through all her ancient caves.

Wachusett hides its lingering voice
Within his rocky heart.
And Alleghany graves its tone
Throughout his lofty chart.
Monadnock, on his forehead hoar,
Doth seal the sacred trust;
Your mountains build their monument,
Though ye destroy their dust.

GAME TO THE LAST.

The Cincinnati Enquirer says: "A friend related to us the following:

"Being at the house of a neighbor a short time since, the crowd concluded to amuse themselves by telling 'yarns.' After several tough ones had been told, Joe H. was called upon, when with great gravity he gave the following:

"Two years ago last pullin-fodder time, uncle Josh B. had a buck that was sort of brought up in the lot and about the house, and the boys had, by fooling with him, learned him to 'butt' as hard as a mule could kick; and 'butt' he would at every thing that came in his way, until it seemed as if he would 'butt' every thing off the lot. So uncle concluded to see if he could not give him his fill of butting. Out he goes and takes a big hickory maul and hangs it pretty well up in an oak tree, letting it hang low enough for Mr. Buck to take a fair crack at it. He knew that he would make at anything pushed towards him, taking such move always as a banter. Uncle Josh waited patiently until the buck came round, when he gives the signal, and here he comes with such a 'vim,' that it would knock down a bull! Go it my good fellow! sings out uncle Josh. If you can whip that maul, your head is a hard 'un. Seeing the motion of the maul as it commenced its return swing, the buck met it again about 'the meeting place,' driving the maul some twenty feet in the air—and bouncing back from it himself like a cricket ball! Hurra, my little wooly!—says uncle Josh, who began to be interested in what he at first considered an unequal fight—there's very little sheep in your head, if you can stand another lick, certain.

"But here comes buck and maul again, with nearly the same result as before, except that the blow did not seem quite so heavy on the part of the buck. At him again, my hard head! sings out uncle Josh; take your fill of butting; and at him again the little fellow went, and kept repeating until uncle Josh thought the very d——l was in the head of the sheep sure enough. But back went the maul, and butt went the buck, and to the astonishment of uncle Josh, the buck showed no signs of quitting still. Well says he, if you choose to butt your own brains out, why go ahead. Whack, whack, went head and maul. By this time it was nearly night and no sign of their quitting, and uncle Josh left. Next morning he got up early and looking out saw the maul and the 'buck's *tail* hopping at it;' being all that was left of butting 'Buck.'"

Sharp Practice.—A country correspondent of the Concordia, La., *Intelligencer*, gives the following sketch of his method of treating the fevers of his vicinity:

"The wust favor we is got here is the *Onremitten:* it's putty tight, cause tis apt to hang on long, but it aint nothin' like ekal to that *die*gestive fever tha die ov over in them hills.

"I in general, mostly uses it up in a couple ov days, I gin a *vomic* in the first place—then half an hour after that, the short name we've got here for *calomy*. Well, then, when the case looks right, I giv about a wineglass of *ile*—and next day the niggar is fitten for *quinine*—and the next day after, he kin walk into the pork and make the hoe fly—its seldom I has em in longer than I tells you on—sometimes in the beginin of the attack I bleede, but it won't do, stranger! When the eyes look big and glassy, old Sampson in five grain doses every half an hour fur about five hours is just the thing, tha is more people killed by bleedin at the wrong time, than tha is by old death hiself."

Teaching the Piano in one Minute.—A Mr. Jameson, in England, is teaching what is called colored music, by which persons are taught to perform on the piano almost at the first touch of the keys. The pupils play from sight.—The keys of the piano forte are colored to various lengths, to correspond with similar colors in the book; color being octave, and length being time.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

"CONGRESSIONAL UNION"

AND

"APPENDIX," &c.

THE UNDERSIGNED respectfully inform the public, that, with the commencement of the approaching session of Congress, they will begin the publication of the "Congressional Union" and "Appendix." The first will contain a full and accurate history of the daily proceedings of both branches of the national legislature. It will be compiled with such care, that every citizen who is interested in the public affairs will find it a complete synopsis of their proceedings, and a ready book of reference upon all questions which come before them.

The second, (the "Appendix,") will contain every speech which is delivered in the House of Representatives and Senate during the session, reported at length by a full and able corpse of congressional reporters, and revised before publication by the authors, whenever it is requested. These two works will be strictly impartial, and are intended to be as interesting and useful to the man of business, and to the politician of the one party as the other.

It may be said, without exaggeration, that the next session of Congress is destined to be one of the most important which has taken place since the foundation of the government. It is the long session. It is the session which will develope the general plan of the present administration. Its measures will stamp the character of our institutions for years to come. Some of the most important questions which are connected with our foreign relations, or our domestic concerns, will be presented for their consideration. The final measure of ratifying the constitution of Texas, which is to consummate her admission into our Union, and the admission of her members into our public councils—every measure which affects the Oregon question—our relations with Mexico—as well as the final decision on the revived Zoll-Verein treaty,—these, and other measures which are more or less connected with our foreign relations, will come under the review of the approaching Congress.—Most of the eminently important questions which relate to our internal concerns—the revision of the tariff—the adoption of the best mode for preserving the public moneys—a variety of commercial measures—perhaps the best system for regulating the important interests of Texas—the Indian questions—the land question—the best system for our navy,—these and others will constitute a mass of business which is calculated to command much of the time of Congress, and much of the attention of the people. They will all be reported by the "Congressional Union."

The Daily, Semi-Weekly, and Weekly Union, will, as usual, embrace an interesting variety of matter on political, scientific, and literary subjects, along with the current news of the day. The editor will continue to devote all his energies to the improvement of "The Union." He finds many accomplished men in this city. The administration has brought with it a considerable accession of talents. Several tried and distinguished members of the democratic party have accepted office under it. Some of them have liberally contributed their literary labors to our benefit; and we hope to enlist others in our service. Besides, the time is not far distant when the editor intends to call other talents to his assistance. His ambition is, to make his paper worthy of the metropolis of the Union. He is persuaded that, with the facilities which his position enables him to employ; with the official and other materials placed within his reach; and with the aid of the correspondence which he is attempting to establish in foreign countries, a paper may be published, which is not unworthy of the support of his country. In undertaking the task, he knew he had many difficulties to overcome, many lessons to learn, many sacrifices to encounter. He knew that, amid the arduous cares of a new theatre, he could not at first do justice even to himself; but his zeal has never flagged. What enthusiasm and industry can never effect, will be fully accomplished. Some errors he may have already committed. But upon one point, he can speak with great pleasure and with equal freedom. The men who are administering this government are working men, anxious, as he believes, to do their duty, to serve their country, to carry out the pledges under which the President was elected, and the great principles of the party. So long as the administration is conducted in this spirit, and upon those principles, he is prepared to co-operate with them in the public service; and to give them, as he proposed in his prospectus, a "fair, liberal, and efficient support."

We feel a deep sense of gratitude for the prompt manner in which our political friends, in every section of the country, have already come forward to sustain the "Union." May we not hope that our friends throughout the United States will continue to assist our labors, and prevail upon their friends to take some edition of the "Union?"

☞ As this will be the long session of Congress, and will probably last eight months, we have concluded to publish the CONGRESSIONAL UNION and APPENDIX on the following

TERMS.

For *The Congressional Union*, $1½ per copy.
For *The Appendix*, $1½ per copy.
Clubs will be furnished with *Ten* copies of either the above works for $12; *Twenty-five* copies for $25.

EXTRA WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY UNION.

☞ For the accommodation of those who desire a paper printed at the seat of government during the session of Congress only, we will furnish them the EXTRA UNION as follows:

SEMI-WEEKLY.

One copy	$2½
Six Copies	13
Twelve copies	24

WEEKLY,

One Copy	$1
Twelve copies	10
Twenty-five copies	20

THE UNION

Will be furnished hereafter to yearly subscribers, as follows:

DAILY,	per year, for	One copy	$10
		Five copies	40
SEMI-WEEKLY	"	One copy	5
		Twelve copies	20
SEMI-WEEKLY	"	Ten copies	$35
WEEKLY,	"	One copy	2
		Five copies	8
		Ten copies	15

☞ *No attention will be paid to any order, unless the money accompanies it.*

☞ Those desiring complete copies of the Congressional Union and Appendix, will please send us their names previous to the first day of December next.

☞ We will willingly pay the postage on all letters sent to us containing *Five Dollars* and upwards. Other letters directed to us with the postage unpaid, *will not* be taken out of the office.

RITCHIE & HEISS

WASHINGTON, *August* 1, 1845.

LIFE INSURANCE.

New York Mutual Life Insurance Company.

THE subscriber having been appointed Agent for the above company, is prepared to receive applications, and to communicate all necessary information on the subject, to such as may apply.

JOHN S. RICHARDS.

June 27, 1845

FRESH DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

DR. A. C. EVANS,

HAS RECEIVED, at the NEW DRUG STORE, in addition to a full and complete stock of genuine Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, and a great variety of miscellaneous articles,

100 kegs White Lead, No. 1 to pure,
75 boxes Window Glass, 8X10 to 12X16,
50 lbs. Mercurials, 100 oz. Sulph. Quinine,
12 bbls Oil,
25 cans Verdigres and Chrome Green,
1000 lbs. English and American Epsom Salts,
7 doz. Salad Oil,
12 gross bottled Soda, (a fine article,)
6 doz. Trusses, including Chamberlain's very best Hull's, Marsh's, &c., (all sizes,)

Sulphate and Acet. Morphine, McMunn's Elixer of Opium, Iodine, Iodide of Potassa, and Iron, Strychnia, Piperine, Henry's Magnesia, Husband's fluid Magnesia, Elaterium, Farr's Ext. Bark, Oils, Cubebs and Copaiva, Granville's Lotions, Wood's Naphtha, Castor Oil Candy, (a good purgative for children,) French Mustard, &c., with the following

PATENT MEDICINES:

Wistar's Balsam Wild Cherry, Swayne's Syrup of do., Taylor's Balsam Liverwort, Moffat's Phœnix Bitters, Jayne's Expectorant and Hair Tonic, Swaim's Panacea, Fahnestock's Vermifuge, Sand's Sarsaparilla, Indian Panacea, Cheesman's Balsam, Thompson's Eye Water, Gray's Ointment, Beckwith's, Peters's, Lee's, Leidy's, Moffat's and Brandreth's Pills, &c. &c.

A liberal supply of all articles in the line, will be constantly kept on hand, at a considerable reduction on customary prices.

Physicians and Merchants will find it to their interest to call before going further.

☞ All articles warranted genuine or returned.

July 18th, 1845. 44

Valuable Real Estate FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, as the Executrix of the last will and testament of the late Robert H. Cowan, offers for sale, upon the most liberal terms, the following REAL ESTATE, viz:

An undivided moiety of the Ferry and Road over Eagle's Island, communicating with the town of Wilmington at the foot of Market street.

The Western portion of Lots No. 87 and 88, lying North of and adjoining the Lots on which the Wilmington Academy stands—the two Lots measuring 132 feet on Third street and about 200 feet on Chestnut street, and forming together one of the most eligible building sites in the town of Wilmington.

One-fourth of the Lot on Front street, immediately North of the Alley on the Northern side of the Presbyterian Church—measuring 33 feet on Front street and running Eastwardly 165 feet.

The tract or parcel of Land, North of the town of Wilmington, known generally as Hog's Folly, containing about 50 acres; and from its extended front on the River, its proximity to the town, and the general formation of the ground, presents extraordinary advantages, as a site for buildings to be used for manufacturing operations.

The Rice Lands, known as Caintuck, lying on the North side of the North-western branch of the Cape Fear River, about two miles above the town of Wilmington, and containing about 400 acres, including the Upland.

The tracts of Land, known as Red Hill and Swan Point, (situated about 12 miles from Wilmington by land,) on the North side of the North-eastern branch of the Cape Fear River, and together, containing upwards of 1200 acres. These tracts are now in cultivation, and all necessary improvements have been erected on them. The soil is of superior quality, facilities for reaching market are furnished by both the River and Rail Road, and a range for Cattle and Hogs is afforded which is unsurpassed in this section of the State.

About 400 acres of Pine Land near to and including the Race Course, three miles East of Wilmington.

Also, the Reversion expectant on a life estate, in the tract of Land known as the Little Bridge tract, about two miles from Wilmington, on Smith's Creek; together with the Bridge over said creek, and the Franchise attached to the said Bridge.

The foregoing property is offered at private sale, and unless disposed of in the meantime, will be sold at public Vendue during the week of December Term of New Hanover County Court.

A credit of one and two years will be given. The purchasers will be required to give notes with good and sufficient security, to be approved of at Bank, which are to be renewed every 90 days and the accruing interest paid, and at the expiration of the credits as above, they will then be collected by instalments, according to the usage and requirements of the Banks in this place.

Mr. Robert H. Cowan, Jr., is authorized to make any contracts, and he will give any information which may be desired, in reference to the above described property.

SALLY T. COWAN, Ex'rx.

June 20, 1845. 40tf

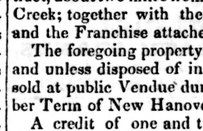
CARPET FOR SALE.

BEING desirous of moving to the West, I offer for sale my plantation on Topsail Sound, (called Oakley,) 12 miles and a half from Wilmington; containing four hundred acres, of which, about three hundred and twenty is cleared, the balance heavily timbered, and in point of fertility, are equal, if not superior to any lands on the Sound, and particularly adapted to Corn and Ground Peas. The improvements on this place, are nearly all new, the dwelling House having recently undergone a thorough repair. New Barn, Stables, Waggon House, and all necessary out buildings. The dwelling House is situated on a high bluff, overlooking the ocean, with a fine inlet in front, and as regards beauty, health, and convenience to the best Fish and Oysters, is not surpassed by any other residence on the coast. Further description would be unnecessary as it is presumed that those wishing to purchase would first view the premises. I am determined on selling, and a bargain may be had. M. C. NIXON.

Nov. 1, 1844. 7-tf

CARRIAGES.

MARKET STREET, ABOUT 300 YARDS ABOVE THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.



THE SUBSCRIBER has on hand a large and general assortment of

CARRIAGES,

of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms. Among which may be found,

Coaches, Barouches, Charriots, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkies, Wagons, &c.

All orders in the above line thankfully received and faithfully executed. Repairing done at short notice and in the neatest manner.

He has also on hand and continues to manufacture HARNESS, of every description; SADDLES, BRIDLES; TRUNKS, &c. ISAAC WELLS.

Wilmington, Feb. 11th, 1845. 30-12m

Daniel Cromlay,

BOOT MAKER,

Front Street, opposite the Chronicle office,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he has made arrangements to manufacture work entirely adopted to the present times, for CASH.

Gentlemen can be accommodated with BOOTS made after the latest FRENCH STYLES.

In the manufacture of his work, he will allow none to compete with him in any particular. The work made shall give entire satisfaction.

D. C. will take pleasure in shewing the different kinds of work to all who will favor him with a call. [Oct. 4th, 1844. 3-1y

Chronicle will please copy.

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.

IT may truly be said, that no one has ever been so successful in compounding a medicine, which has [illegible] of the Christian family, to rob disease of its terrors, and restore the Invalid to Health and comfort, as the fortunate and *Proprietor* of that most deservedly popular family medicine, Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, and none has been so generally patronised by the Profession and others, both in this country and in Europe, nor has there ever been so great an effort in the short space of six or seven years, to deceive the credulous and unthinking, by putting up Nostrums of various kinds, by various individuals, affixing the name of Wild Cherry, and [illegible] much of the name of the *original preparation* as will escape them from the lash of the law, [illegible] of the [illegible] who put [illegible] he [illegible] Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, which is doing so much good in the world.

Beware of such impostors.

And purchase none but the original and only genuine article as prepared by Dr. Swayne, who is the only one compounded by a regular Physician, and arose from many years close attention to the practice of the profession, and which led to this great discovery. Thousands and tens of thousands of the best testimonials of the unparalleled success of Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry for the cure of CONSUMPTION, coughs, colds, spitting blood, liver complaint, tickling or rising in the throat, nervous debility, weakness of voice, palpitation or disease of the heart, pain in the side or breast, broken constitution from various causes, the abuse of calomel, &c., bronchitis, asthma, whooping cough, &c., were declared to the world years before any other preparation of Wild Cherry came out. The most skeptical may satisfy themselves as to the truth of the above, by a little enquiry in Philadelphia. The genuine article is prepared only by Dr. Swayne, whose office has been removed to N. W. corner of 8th and Race streets, Philad'a. The Balsam and other spurious articles of Wild Cherry has been sold out, and the proprietors are obliged to resort to falsehood and stratagem to make their own out of it. The genuine article is put up in plain style in square bottles covered with a blue wrapper, with a yellow label with the proprietor's signature attached. To get the genuine in Wilmington, you must go to the only appointed agent,

WM. SHAW.

☞ The public are requested to remember that it is Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, that has and is repeatedly performing such miraculous cures of diseases which have baffled the skill of the profession and set at defiance the whole catalogue of Patent Medicines, which are daily puffed through the organs of the press. Therefore ask for Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, and purchase no other.

April 11th, 1845.

Save your Corn Cobs and Shucks.

TO THE PLANTERS AND MILLERS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

THE undersigned has obtained Letters Patent, to enable common Mill stones (or rocks) now in use, to grind *CORN, COB and SHUCK*, into meal, for Horses, Mules, Cattle, Hogs, &c., thereby saving more than one third of a crop, which is an important item with planters. The machinery used for the above purpose is simple and durable, and cannot, with fair means, get out of order. It will last as long as the Stones last, with an expense of 50 cents every five years. To enable the common Mill Stones to grind ear corn into meal, requires no new buildings or extra power. It can also be applied to Horse Mills, Threshing Machines, Gins, or any given power known. The same Mill will grind one-third more of Corn Meal by the introduction of this Machinery, and can be changed from grinding Corn and Cob, to grinding Corn Meal in the space of thirty seconds. Corn alone, when fed to stock, is said to be by the most practical and scientific Planters, constipating in its effects, producing founders, cholics and various other maladies which are incidnt to stock. Grinding cobs with the Corn, makes a food congenial with their nature, and cannot produce any of the serious results above mentioned. Stock, when fed on Corn exclusively, are deprived of the benefits of distension (so necessary to the proper health of animals,) by their being unable to eat a sufficient bulk to produce distension before the anima becomes gorged. Cobs ground with the corn, produce the necessary distension, without any danger of diseases arising from overeating. Corn and cob meal is improved by scalding, and still more by boiling, and yet more by a partial fermentation.—All the preparations facilitate digestion for Hogs. But Horses and Mules will not eat fermented food, consequently they will require it dry or partially wet with cold water. Horses, Mules and Oxen, when fed with unground food, void much in an undigested state, *which is of course lost for all beneficial purposes.* ☞ *Read the subjoined certificate.*

☞ *The undersigned can be addressed at Raleigh, and all calls will be attended to punctually and with despatch by himself or Agent.*

W. F. COLLINS.

March 14, 1845. 26-1y.

CERTIFICATE.

Having been solicited by Maj. Collins to have my Mill adjusted to grind Corn in the Ear and Shuck, I consented that he should do so as an experiment; and I am able to say that it grinds Corn in the Shuck at the rate of 30 bushels per hour; and the dressing of the stones is so improved, that it grinds shelled Corn more than twice as fast as before, and by my watch, at the rate of 15 bushels per hour, and the meal finer than usual. I deem it a valuable improvement, and shall purchase the right to use it, as it will afford me a speedy way o. feeding my horses and cattle, and save much thereby. WM. BOYLAN.

March 14, 1845.—[26-1y

A Card.

THE subscriber would respectfully return his most grateful thanks to the citizens of Wilmington and its vicinity, for the kind and liberal patronage which they have shown him, and for the many favors they have extended to him during the time he has resided amongst them. Mr. H. S. Kelly has recently bought out his entire stock of goods, and intends carrying on the *MERCHANT TAILORING* business in all its branches, at the stand formerly occupied by the subscriber. He would inform his old friends and customers that he has been engaged in the northern cities for the last six or eight weeks, in selecting a rich and fashionable stock of goods for Mr. Kelly, who, he takes pleasure in recommending as a workman, who, from experience in his profession, is every way deserving the patronage and encouragement of the citizens of Wilmington.

V. B. PEIRSON.

sept 19, 1845 1-tf

Singing School.

MRS. COOKE will commence a *Singing Class* on Saturday, the 4th of October, at 3 o'clock, P. M. It is desirable that all who wish to avail themselves of her instructions, should commence with the first lesson. Terms $3 per quarter, except to her Piano pupils, who will have the privilege of attending gratis.

sept 19, 1845 53-tf

SHEA'S BOOK KEEPING.—This admirable system of Book-keeping can be purchased at the Wilmington Book Store.

M2, 1845. [39tf] ALONZO WARD.

PAINTS.—3 cases dark Chrome Green, 2 do. bright Lemon Chrome Yellow; 1 do. imperial Prussian Blue. Just received and for sale by

Ap23, 1845 [33] BARRY & BRYANT.

ADVANCES.

LIBERAL *CASH ADVANCES* made on consignments of Produce to my friends in New York. JOHN S. RICHARDS.

June 27, 1845.

INFORMATION WANTED.

[illegible] JONES, [illegible] Parish of Iberville, Louisiana, [illegible] of this body in that State. He [illegible] property, and the object of this [illegible] is to ascertain who are entitled to [illegible] fund: who are his heirs. It is [illegible] that Mr. Jones was a native of Wilmington, N. C., and that he removed from this place in boyhood, leaving [illegible] parents, and brothers and sisters. He died at an advanced age, and of course must have been a long while absent from this place. This is a matter of importance to the heirs of the deceased Mr. Jones, as he left considerable property. Those who may possess any information on the subject will please call on the subscriber. DAVID FULTON.

Wilmington, N. C., 27th May, 1845. 37-tf

500 HOGS FOR BACON!

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE AND APPENDIX.

THE editor of the *United States Journal* proposes to commence, with the next session of Congress, a weekly publication under the above title, to contain [illegible] the whole session, at the unprecedented low price of

FIFTY CENTS!

to each subscriber, for a volume of *five hundred pages!*

It will contain a faithful and impartial record of both Houses of Congress, the gist of all the important speeches which may be delivered, &c., &c.—The most competent reporters will be employed, and nothing shall prevent it being made worthy of the patronage of the public generally. The Journal will endeavor, in its records, to do justice to both parties, so that both parties will feel allowed to patronise the publication. It being the long session, as it is called, the volume will contain to least 500 pages; each number will contain sixteen pages of solid matter, which will enable the publishers to give all the proceedings worthy of being preserved in book form, for binding and future reference. The exceedingly low terms will place it within the reach of all; the publishers hope that their friends will use their exertions in obtaining subscribers.

Those who forward Five Dollars shall receive Eleven copies—Ten dollars, Twenty-three copies—Twenty dollars, Fifty copies—reducing the price to forty cents, for a volume of 500 pages.

A title page and complete index will be added at the end of the volume, to make it the more convenient for future reference.

THEOPHILUS FISK,
JESSE E. DOW.

Washington city, sept 19, 1845.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,

September Term, 1845.

James McLendon and wife Jane, Maria Ritter, James Allen and wife Pherebe, Mary Stringer, Richard M. Bordeaux, administrator of John Thally, dec'd, and Mary Thally, widow of said John, *vs.* Catharine Cowan, Joshua Thally, and Ann Stokely, heirs at law, and distributees of John Thally, dec'd. — Petition to set aside probate of will.

PROCESS in this case having been returned executed on all except Ann Stokeley, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that she is not an inhabitant of this state: On motion it is ordered that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks, notifying the said Ann Stokeley to appear at the next term of this court, to be holden at the Court House in the town of Wilmington, on the second Monday in December next, and plead, answer or demur to plaintiff's petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to her, and heard exparte. Teste,

L. H. MARSTELLER, *Clerk.*

september 19, 1845. 53-6t

New Butchering ESTABLISHMENT.

THE UNDERSIGNED would respectfully inform the citizens of Wilmington, that he has commenced the

Butchering Business

in this place, and from his long acquaintance with that line of business, both in the Northern and Southern cities, he flatters himself that he will be able to please those who may favor him with their patronage. He will keep a regular supply of

Beef, Mutton, Lamb, Veal, &c.,

constantly on hand every morning, at the Market-house, where he will be pleased to wait upon those who wish to purchase such articles.

DROVERS will find it advantageous to call upon the subscriber, as he is determined to pay as liberal prices for Beef cattle as any other person in Wilmington. JOHN BUTCHER.

Jn y 18th, 1845. 44-tf

FRESH BEEF, PORK AND LAMB.

STALLS Nos. 2 & 4.

THE subscriber not wishing to enter into a long detail, would merely state to the citizens of Wilmington, that he is now prepared to supply their tables with the best of

BEEF, PORK AND LAMB.

at the lowest prices. His arrangements are such as will warrant him in saying the *best*, for he will have that or none. Hotels or families can have the beef sent to their houses if they wish.

☞ Drovers can have a ready sale for their cattle, by applying to me.

JOSEPH M. TILLY.

Oct. 19, 1845. 1-tf

TO PRINTERS.

Type Foundry and Printers' Furnishing Warehouse.

THE subscribers have opened a NEW TYPE FOUNDRY in the city of New York, where they are ready to supply orders to any extent, for any kind of JOB or FANCY TYPE, and every article necessary for a Printing Office.

The Type, which are cast in new moulds, from an entirely new set of materials, with deep counters, are warranted to be unsurpassed by any, and will be sold at prices to suit the times.

Printing Presses furnished, and also Steam Engines of the most approved patterns.

N. B. A Machinist is constantly in attendance to repair Presses and do light work.

Editors of newspapers, who will buy three times as much type as their bills amount to, may give the above six months insertion in their papers, and send their papers containing it to the subscribers.

COCKCROFT & OVEREND,

68 *Ann Street.*

september 12, 1845 52-6m

Temperance Notices.

THE WASHINGTON TEMPERANCE SOCIETY, holds its meetings every Friday night, in the Masonic Hall, at 8 o'clock in summer, and 7 o'clock in winter.

THE WILMINGTON TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY will hold its meetings in the Masonic Hall, on Monday evenings, at the same hours.

THE AUXILIARY WASHINGTON SOCIETY holds its meetings in the school house at Pottersville, every Sunday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock.

51-12m

WANTED TO HIRE, five likely boys. Apply to J. S. RICHARDS, Water st sept 12, 1845] Rankin's old stand.

BLANK NEGRO PASSES for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, Assignee of CHAS. B. MORRIS, [illegible] hereby gives notice of a dividend to the creditors [illegible] first class in the deed of Assignment. Persons entitled to claim under said Assignment, are requested forthwith to present their demands to the undersigned, who will be in Wilmington on Monday or Saturday of each week.

NICK. N. NIXON, *Assignee*

August 15, 1845.

LIVERY STABLES.

SINCE my LIVERY STABLES were destroyed by fire in August last. I have erected on the same lot on Second st., and have now in use, another large, comfortable, and convenient lot of Stables, fully equal, if not superior to any in this State.

For the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon me by my friends and the public, I return my most grateful thanks, and hope by diligent and proper attention to my business, to insure a continuation of the same.

I have also a large dry and comfortable lot, with good Sheds, and comfortable Stalls, for the accommodation of drovers. All of which, are situated in the most public part of the town, and convenient for trade or business of any kind.

H. R. NIXON.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25, 1844.—[6-tf.

OLD NASH BRANDY.

60 bbls. warranted 10 years old, for sale by

G. W. DAVIS.

TO SHINGLE GETTERS.

THE undersigned has been appointed agent for selling the Patent Right to use Kinney's Shingle Machine, in the counties of Halifax, Nash, Johnson, Cumberland, Richmond, and all the counties lying east and south of these, in the State of North Carolina, except the county of Edgecombe, the right of which, has been sold to another. He has also received the agency for the whole state of South Carolina. He is authorized to sell to individuals or to companies, for a single right, the right for a county, or for all that part of North Carolina mentioned, in one sale; and likewise in the same way for the districts in South Carolina.

He has made an arrangement with Mr. U. Wells, of Petersburg, Va., to make the Machine to order, to be delivered at any Depot on the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, the freight to be paid by the buyer, but he will procure its delivery without charge for his trouble. This Machine is of simple construction, and easy to be kept in order; and can be used either by hand, horse, water, or steam power. Two good hands can easily make from the blocks, from 4000 to 5000 Shingles per day, ready jointed, and nearly as smooth as if planed, and any width desired, from 4 to 10 inches. They could also easily move the machine from place to place, to be convenient to the timber. The cost of the machine, ready made, will be $50. The price of the right to use it, will vary according to the extent of the purchase. He will have a machine here in a few days, as a sample, and invites the public to call and see it operate.

He will endeavor to obtain a suitable person to carry a Machine into all of these counties, to show its value. A. J. BATTLE, *Ag't.*

May 23, 1845. 20-tf

The Fayetteville Observer, Newbernian, Washington Whig, Edenton Sentinel, and Elizabeth city papers, will copy the above three times each, and forward accounts.

WINDOW SASHES—BLINDS and DOORS.

THE subscriber is agent for one of the best manufactories at the North, and will receive orders for the above named articles, which will be boxed up and delivered on board of vessels in New York, at the LOWEST PRICES, and at short notice. Persons about to contract for buildings, will find it to their interest to call and examine prices before sending their orders abroad.

GUY C. HOTCHKISS.

Sept. 27, 1844. 1-1y

PROSPECTUS

For the publication of a splendid Full Length Mezzotint Engraving of

WASHINGTON,

FROM THE ORIGINAL PICTURE BY COL. TRUMBULL, (his aid de camp,)

Now in the possession of Yale College, New Haven.

THIS picture, representing Gen. Washington on the battle field at Trenton, was painted in the year 1792, for the city of Charleston, but the inhabitants of that place preferring to have a view of their own city in the back ground, Col. Trumbull painted another, according to their request, (which is now in the City Hall.) The original picture was purchased by the Cincinnati Society of Connecticut, who afterwards presented it to Yale College.

It is considered by judges, a Gem of American Art, and is one of the best likenesses of the incomparable patriot in existence, and the only picture representing him in the prime of life.

The Engraving will be 25 by 18 inches, and finished in the highest style of Mezzotinto, by W. Warner, Esq., and printed on the finest quality of paper. It will be ready for delivery about the middle of October next.

Price $3 per copy for prints—for proofs $5.

JOHN DAINTY, 46½ Walnut st. } Phil.
SAM'L TILLER, 39 Carters Alley, }

The impressions will be delivered to subscribers in the order of their subscription.

sept 12, 1845.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK.—This Institution, during the month of June, issued ninety new Policies, viz:

To Merchants and Traders	31	To Clergymen	7
To Clerks	10	To Physicians	3
To Agents	4	To Lawyers	4
To Brokers	3	To Mechanics	6
To Manufacturers	2	To Artists	2
To Booksellers and Publishers	2	To Supercargo	1
To Iron Masters	1	To Pres't of a Bank	1
To Dentist	1	To Cash'r of a Bank	1
To Teacher	1	To Gentlemen	2
To Grocers	2	To Ladies	6
		Lives Insured	90

Condition of this Office on the 1st of February, and at this date.

Date,	No. of Policies issued.	Gr. Rec'ts.	Loss & Ex.	Am't. In.
January 31st	2265	$124,687	$22,414	$97,222
June 30th	1513	191,997	29,315	153,592
In. since 1st Feb.	3427	367,220	810,901	454,313

M. ROBINSON, President.

SAMUEL HANNAY, Sec'y.

The undersigned, agent for the above Company in this town, will receive and transmit applications. JOHN S. RICHARDS.

July 18, 1845.

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE. IN the "ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY," of Hartford, Conn., and the "HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY," of New York, long established and approved Companies. BROWN & DEROSSET, *Ag'ts.*

July 11, 1845. 43-tf

CORN.

1000 Bushels prime white Hyde county and 200 bushels prime yellow Edgecombe county CORN, just received, in store, and for sale by WM. COOKE, Ag't.

August 29th, 1845.

BLANK CHECKS A neat article, for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

BLANK WARRANTS—for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.